

Government to resist quotas on grain

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent
Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, made it clear yesterday that the Government will strongly resist proposed EEC quotas for grain producers similar to those imposed this year on the dairy sector. Mr Jopling was speaking at the Home Grown Cereal Authority's annual harvest lunch in London.

The big increase in grain production in Britain in the past 20 years, which had transformed it from a leading importer into one of the world's largest producers and exporters, had been achieved with only an eight per cent increase in cereal acreage, he said. That had hardly converted it to a wholesale conversion into a prairie.

"I am not one of those who seem to want to attack the cereals sector just because it has done so well," he added.

"But on the other hand it cannot make sense for the Community to be directing such a large proportion of its resources to supporting the cereals market when it cannot afford to do so, and when the result is to antagonise our trading partners and to prevent livestock producers from using more Community grain."

All the signs were that the Community would have more difficulty in disposing of its surplus production.

Mr Jopling's remarks seem certain to initiate a lively debate in the coming months about how to reduce the grain mountains.

Quota for salmon reduced

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The newly-formed North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization has taken what is described as a significant step to conserve stocks by agreeing to a reduction of more than a quarter in the allowable catch off West Greenland.

At a meeting in Edinburgh this week it was decided that, in the light of scientific evidence and restrictions imposed by Canada, it would limit the Greenland catch to 870 tonnes a year, instead of 1,190 tonnes.

● There is no total allowable catch of salmon for netmen in British rivers and off the British coasts (Our Fly-Fishing Correspondent writes).

So the practical effect of the Greenland concession could be that the Greenlanders catch less and the British netmen more. Conservation will be unaffected, and game fishing interests in Scotland will be unable to stem the decline in catches of summer salmon down last year between 30 per cent and 40 per cent.

The Salmon the Trout Association and the Atlantic Salmon Trust have been urging the Government for some years to bring in a national conservation policy for salmon to match and support controls negotiated at an international level.

Dockers' chief attacks his own officials over crisis

By Barris Clement, Labour Reporter

In an internal union memorandum, Mr John Connolly, the dockers' leader, has written a hard-hitting critique of the port industry which includes an incisive attack on his own members.

In the paper, circulated within the dockers' part of the Transport and General Workers' Union last month, Mr Connolly argues that one of the main reasons for the fragility of the Dock Labour Scheme - the issue at the centre of the national strike - is lack of support from his own local officials.

Deals with management signed by union officials and allowing reductions in manpower have undermined the scheme, he believes. Voluntary redundancies have been largely, but not completely, responsible for the reduction in the labour force covered by the scheme from 82,000 in 1951 to 13,700 now.

The memorandum criticizes the lack of support for the union's "transfer of shipping" policy which urges members to "block" shipments transferred from one port to another. The employers' policy of switching ports has fostered what Mr Connolly regards as destructive competitiveness resulting in the insecure future for dockers.

Mr Connolly has insisted that the national strike is not about the overall future of the scheme, but the document makes clear his concern.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher repeated on Wednesday government assurances that the 36-year-old scheme, which protects employees' jobs would not be revoked.

In the document, Mr Connolly argues that the "scheme" ports, with the agreement of the unions, have reduced manpower below the level needed to handle normal traffic. Much of the work, he implies, as a consequence has gone to non-

scheme ports where workers do not have the same protection.

It has also created a demand for non-registered labour in the regulated ports.

It was a dispute over casual workers at Immingham docks, Humberside, which started the present strike. Mr Connolly contends that the scheme will continue to be eroded so long as the "National Association of Port Employers" knows that total support is not being given.

"They take every opportunity to exploit the situation and use that knowledge to try to ensure that the policy does not work."

He added: "We need to re-establish the unified, positive attitude of docks and waterways membership".

He also said that it was vital that the employers and the Government recognized that they will be facing "positive, national opposition in their attempts to ignore the policies of our members".

Guernsey's emergency council was told yesterday afternoon that the island is to be allowed to import daily three trailer-loads of essential supplies, including animal feedstuffs (our St Peter Port Correspondent writes).

The decision was taken after TGWU dockers' representatives from Guernsey had met the South Coast port coordinating committee in Southampton at the emergency council's request.

● A £20m development plan for Sheerness port in Kent has been scrapped because of the docks dispute.

The Medway ports authority, which runs the operation, said that the scheme for a big ferry terminal has been dropped because of the threat to the future posed by the strike.

Mr Ken Cooper, the chief executive, said: "The damage already caused by this dispute is incalculable. We see no alternative but to scrap this project."

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12 taken hostage in prison

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Twelve people were held hostage in jails last year, more than ever before, said the annual report of the Prison Department published yesterday.

There were four acts of violent, concerted indisipline, one at Albany top security prison causing an estimated £1m of damage.

Fifty-eight prisoners climbed on to jail roofs in 35 separate incidents.

The report follows backing by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, for a proposed system of reward and deterrence in long-term jails that will also remove disruptive prisoners from main prisons to special units to prevent disorder.

The prison governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants has given warning that many staff in long-term jails fear violence.

The report said four staff were taken hostage last year. An assistant governor was held in his office at Parkhurst for 28 hours; a senior officer at Birmingham for an hour; an assistant governor at Wormwood Scrubs for four hours and a civilian instructor in a workshop at Hull for three hours.

Eight inmates were also held hostage for between one and 20 hours. No members of staff held were physically injured, but there were slight injuries to one inmate hostage.

The report said: "The almost complete absence of physical injury during these dangerous incidents is a tribute to the professional skill of staff in resolving them."

Report on the Work of the Prison Department 1983. Command Paper 9306. (Stationery Office £7.60).

Civil servants free to enter politics

By Peter Hennessy

The Government yesterday extended the right to take part in political activities to nearly 160,000 officials in the executive grades of the Civil Service, provided departmental permission was obtained in advance.

Only 22,000 civil servants at the top of the hierarchy at principal rank and above will now be debarred from national political activities.

The Newspaper Publishers Association has written to unions in the industry giving notice of its intentions to hold a ballot among 30,000 newspaper employees on whether they want to belong to a union.

The two big unions, the National Graphical Association and Sogat '82, have told the employers that they will abide by TUC policy and call on their members to boycott the vote.

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Phone men call ban on overtime

By David Felton

Labour Correspondent

Engineers in British Telecom and the Post Office are to start a national overtime ban early next month which could jeopardize television coverage of the Olympic Games and disrupt the telephone service.

Leaders of the Post Office and Engineering union yesterday called the overtime ban after British Telecom announced record profits approaching £1.00m but refused to increase its pay offer to more than 120,000 members of the union.

The union called the action, which will also involve 8,000 members in the Post Office maintaining sorting equipment and the corporation's fleet of vehicles, because it objects to the differential offer made by British Telecom.

The management has offered increases ranging between 4.2 per cent and 4.7 per cent and in the Post Office a complicated formula would give rises of just under 5 per cent.

Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office union said last night: "The union will not accept a reduction in living standards of its members while the business is well able to pay a fair and adequate living wage. For the second year running British Telecom has achieved a profit of around £1bn as a result of the skill and ability of their staff."

Crackling and noisy telephone lines are the two main complaints from Britain's 20 million subscribers, British Telecom said yesterday.

As it prepared for privatization British Telecom carried out a survey of 60,000 customers which showed there was still considerable dissatisfaction with telephones.

The survey, details of which were kept secret, was based on an American technique to customer reaction and seems to support the Post Office Users' National Council report earlier this month which said that most complaints to the council still centered on delays in repairs and poor lines.

Newspaper owners to test Fleet Street closed shop

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The trade union closed shop is about to be tested at its most crucial point - among Fleet Street printing workers.

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practice newspapers are supplied with labour by the NGA, Sogat '82, and the two maintenance unions, the EETPU and the engineering union, AUEW.

Mr Adrian Ketteler, industrial relations director of the publishers association, said last night: "We said in our letter we are not way seeking by this process to undermine agreements existing in the industry.

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Plots among friends: Herr Franz Broder (left) and Herr Ulrich Bergmann, from Germany, and Mr John Bryant, from The Netherlands, passing the time while stuck in the traffic queue for Dover yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Dock strike could dent August car sales

By Edward Townsend

If the dock strike continues into the coming weeks, the market in new cars will suffer a big setback, with widespread shortages of imported cars already a certainty during August.

The late summer sales bonanza, when Britain's motorists traditionally provide the motor industry with more than a fifth of its annual turnover, could be unable to export enough into Britain.

Volkswagen/Audi said yesterday its German workers had been operating single-shift working during their holiday period to provide an additional 10,000 vehicles for the UK market, but not all of these would now be shipped in August.

BMW also admitted that the seven-week metalworkers' strike plus the UK dock strike would push deliveries behind schedule.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said there would be sufficient new cars to satisfy the August "B" registration sales boom, with large manufacturers having more than enough vehicles in stock.

Another Conservative chairman, Mrs Mavis Pearl, from Sutton, south London, said the plans would arouse in parents an expectation of power which could not be fulfilled.

Hume criticizes Warnock report

The freedom to experiment upon and then destroy human embryos can never be morally justified, and Roman Catholics cannot accept Warnock proposals that experimentation should be permitted, Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, said last night.

He said Catholics would support Warnock recommendations banning surrogate pregnancy agencies and research on embryos beyond 14 days. There was also "considerable merit" in the proposal for a licensing body to control in-vitro fertilization.

Fish ice cream for the menu

Two farmers, Mr Gordon Gurnett and Mr Robert Rankin are to start producing salmon and prawn flavoured savoury ice cream next month to help them beat the EEC milk quotas.

The farmers have taken over a factory near their homes at Garant, near Ammanford, Dyfed. The product which will be called sea cream is intended as a starter course. They already have orders from hundreds of hotels and restaurants.

Grant review for woman, 104

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that it would reconsider its refusal to give a home-help grant to Mrs Irene Greenway, of Arlington, Gloucestershire, who will be 104 this weekend. She was declared "too fit and healthy" to qualify for the £18.15 attendance allowance.

The grant had been applied for by Mrs Greenway's daughter, Mrs Irene Price, who is 78, because she now suffers from arthritis and cannot cope with looking after her mother.

Cliff case killer loses appeal

A convicted murderer, William Copeland, serving life for strangling a girl aged 10 after a sexual attack, had his appeal on the ground of the involvement in his trial of the discredited forensic scientist, Dr Alan Cliff, rejected by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The Lord Chief Justice said that Dr Cliff's evidence had not had an adverse effect on the trial. The jury had been entitled to reach their verdict even without his evidence.

Ruling deferred on Smith plea

Two High Court judges in London yesterday reserved judgment on a challenge by Mr Ron Smith, of Esholt Avenue, Guiseley, Leeds, to a coroner's right to fire him for contempt.

Mr Smith was fined £50 in November, 1982, by Mr Philip Hiles, the West Yorkshire coroner, for an alleged "outburst of shouting" during the inquest into the death of his daughter Helen, who died after an illegal drinks party in Sandiway.

Sale room

£44,500 for a prince bishop's flowers

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Civil Service has lost nearly one job in six since the Conservatives took office in 1979, according to figures published yesterday. But the 100,000 jobs have not been lost equally.

The Home Office had gained staff, especially in the prison service and the Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission, have taken on additional staff to cope with the effects of rising unemployment.

However, the Department of the Environment, headed by Mr Michael Heseltine, until early 1983, reduced its staff at more than twice the average.

The reductions have come

from the general body of the membership rather than from local areas.

The proposals had been put forward by Mr Stanley Becht, chairman of the British Legal Association, a 3,000-member ginger group, in an attempt, as he saw it, to make the profession's governing body more representative

A move by Mr Best to secure a vote of no confidence in the council after what he said had been a disastrous year for the society was also defeated on a show of hands by the 150 solicitors at the meeting.

Earlier in the day, the society's council agreed in principle to allow solicitors' fees to be paid by credit card.

The select committee, which has wide-ranging powers to summon witnesses and documents, considered it a vital test case and was prepared to go to the Commons to insist on its rights and not be sn

PARLIAMENT July 19 1984

Coal cannot have a blank cheque

COAL DISPUTE

The previous night's breakdown of talks between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers was blamed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, on the entirely unreasonable demands of the NUM for uneconomic pits to be kept open. They simply could not have all pits staying open whether or not they were beneficial to the industry, she said. No Government could accept such a blank cheque.

Pointing out the talk had stuck on that issue, Mrs Thatcher, in a clash in the commons with Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, reproached him when he accepted the statement in *Plan for Coal* that "it is inevitable that pits will have to close as there are economic reserves of coal are depleted."

Some Labour MPs objected after question time to the Prime Minister questioning Mr Kinnock and after the speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) pointed out that this was not a matter for him, Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, evoked much laughter by pointing out that matter could be resolved quite easily if Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock changed places.

Mr David Mellor (Coventry South East, Lab) contended that the Prime Minister had provoked the strike.

This had only failed (he went on) due to the determination of the miners, their families and supporters from other working people. Mrs Thatcher's provocative action is heading rapidly towards a general strike.

The difference between a general strike now and the one under Stanley Baldwin in 1926 is that the Labour movement is a hundred times stronger today and therefore is not likely to bring an industrial Falklands? Like Napoleon, is she

not heading for a political Waterloo?

Mrs Thatcher: The strike is not of the Government's making. No Government has done more for the mining industry than this one. None has had such good plans for coal as this one. There is over £100m of investment or commitment.

Mrs Thatcher: There have been seven days of talks which included

those come when the matter has to be taken out of the hands of the pitmen by the statement?

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Can Alain Prost and Niki Lauda do it again at Sunday's British Grand Prix? So far this season, between them they have crossed the line first five times, taking Marlboro McLaren to the front of both the Drivers and Car Constructors Championships.

Prost and Lauda would be the first to tell you that keeping out in front is very much a team effort.

It's plain to see on the nose of the McLaren that one British company has been an important part of that team. It's a British company that is used to being out in front. That company is Unipart.

Today the way to success in Formula One is turbo. The turbo creates unrivalled power, but it also creates tremendous temperatures. McLaren knew that controlling the turbo's searing heat would be crucial to their success. It was at this point that Unipart came in.

Unipart engineers designed, developed and produced a new radiator core of brazed aluminium. The new Unipart radiator not only dealt effectively with excess heat, but was also lighter and smaller, giving McLaren engineers greater design flexibility.

A flexibility that would help develop the key competitive edge which can make all the difference in the intensely competitive world of Formula One.

The expertise applied to cooling Formula One cars

is also behind a multi-million pound investment in one of Unipart's factories.

Here, on assembly lines managed by computers and robots, some of the world's most advanced radiators are built for Europe's latest production line cars.

Unipart's desire to keep McLaren out in front reflects the company's commitment to excellence. A philosophy that extends to all its products.

Every Unipart product has to meet the company's high standard of engineering, and rigorous quality control.

The premium Samson Battery, for example, is so reliable that it's guaranteed for as long as you own your car.

Other products like Anti-Freeze and Oil Filters are established brand leaders.

High quality is accompanied by a continuing search for improvement. Recent developments include a new range of Unipart brakes that set new standards for the entire industry.

Unipart's range of regularly replaced parts now covers over 90% of the cars on British roads.

And with an incredible 95% of all Unipart Group products being sourced in this country, Unipart's success is not only good for Unipart but good for Britain too.

So remember, whatever car you drive, you can be confident of the parts, if the parts are Unipart.

After all, McLaren are.

Unipart.

Where else, but out in front.

Fabius appoints Cabinet without Communists after the alliance splits

From Diana Gedes, Paris

As the French Communist Party ended 27 months of sunny alliance with the Socialists and decided to leave the Government yesterday, the new Prime Minister, M Laurent Fabius, gave the key post of Minister of Finance to his new Cabinet of 16 to M Pierre Bérégovoy, the former Minister for Social Affairs. M Bérégovoy began work at the age of 16 in a factory.

Perhaps the greatest surprises in M Fabius's choice of ministers are the retention of M Claude Cheysson as Foreign Minister and of M Roland Dumas as Minister for European Affairs and official Government spokesman.

It had been widely expected that M Dumas, who is a close friend of M Mitterrand and is considered to have done an excellent job during his short spell as European Minister during the French presidency of the EEC, would have been rewarded with a more senior post, possibly replacing M Cheysson or even being appointed Prime Minister.

The other big surprise is the reappearance of M Jean-Pierre Chevènement, leader of the left-wing Ceres faction of the Socialist Party, after a 16-month absence from the Government.

Education Minister M André Lajoinie has been given the portfolio of Industries and Trade.

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THE NEW MINISTERS

Planning and Regional Development: Gaston Deferre; Justice: Robert Badinter; Economy, Finance and Budget: Pierre Bérégovoy; Foreign Affairs: Claude Cheysson; Defence: Charles Hernu; Interior and Decentralisation: Pierre Joxe; Agriculture: Michel Devèze; Transport: Jean-Pierre Raffarin; Posts and Telecommunications: Michel Crégan (Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche); European Affairs and Government Spokesman: Roland Dumas; Labour, Employment and Vocational Training: Michel Delabarre; Environment: Michel Boudignon; Parti Socialiste Unit Research and Technology: Hubert Curien

M Fabius no doubt hopes that M Chevènement's left-wing credentials will help appease the large group of Socialists who are furious at what they regard as the Government's betrayal in deciding to drop its controversial bill to reform the predominantly Catholic private schools.

On the right of the Socialist Party, M Michel Rocard, former rival of M Mitterrand for the presidency, remains as Minister of Agriculture. It is understood that M Rocard was appointed exclusively at the insistence of M Mitterrand.

The Communists claim that their decision to leave the Government had nothing to do with the nomination of M Laurent Fabius, the new Prime Minister, but with his expressed determination to continue to pursue the Government's policies of economic rigour, which they believe will inevitably lead to a further decline in living standards.

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under Léon Blum's National Front Government in 1936.

They intend to continue to form part of the Government majority in Parliament, and say they will vote for those projects which meet with their approval.

There is no question of a rupture of the union of the left, they insist, although it is difficult to see what is left of that union beyond a common desire to prevent the right from returning to power.

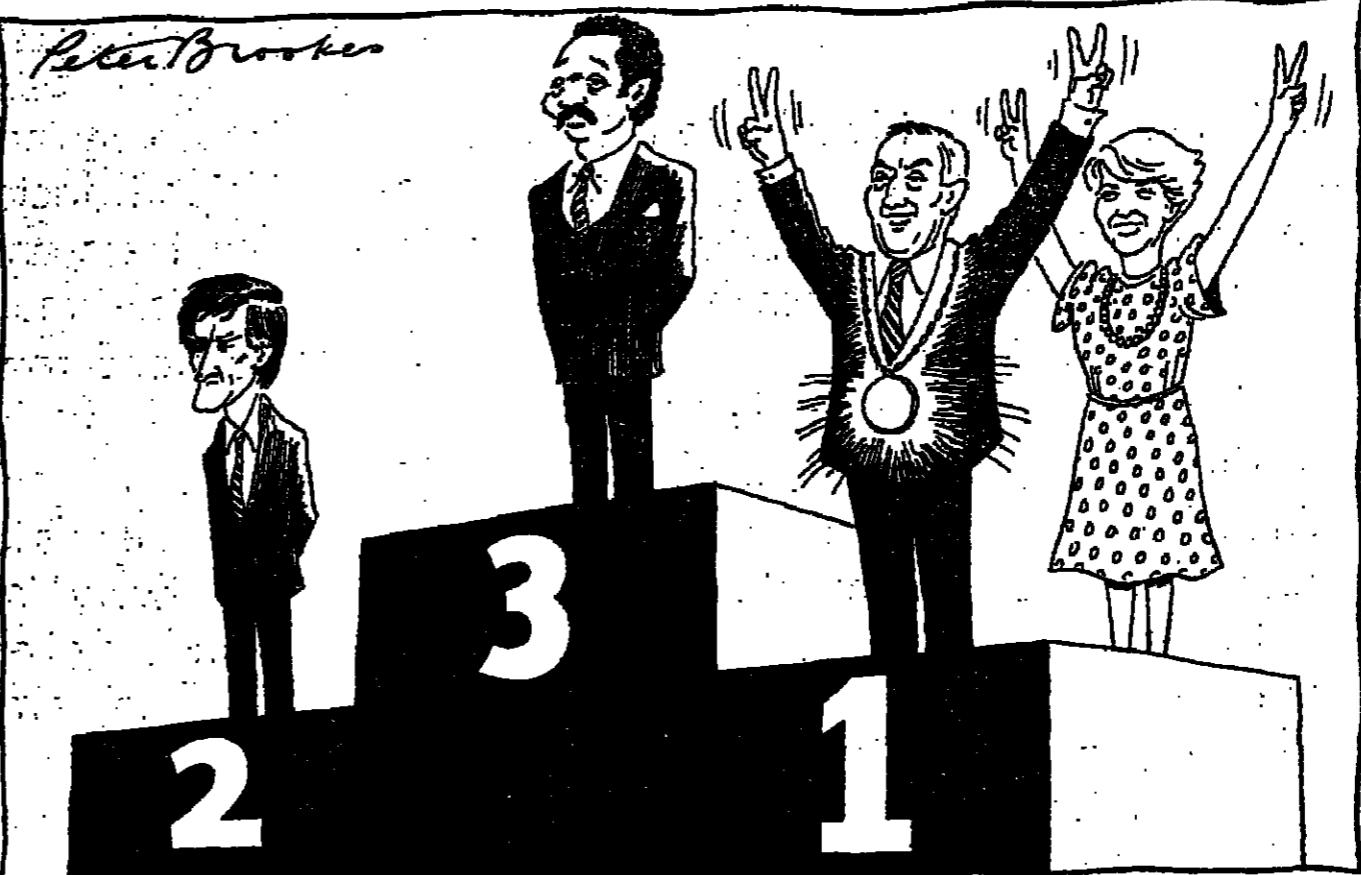
The party's decision marks an important turning point in French politics. It will not, however, have any immediate effect on the Socialists' ability to govern. With their 283 deputies the Socialists have an absolute majority in Parliament and do not have to rely on the support of the 44 Communist deputies.

The Communists claim that their decision to leave the Government had nothing to do with the nomination of M Laurent Fabius, the new Prime Minister, but with his expressed determination to continue to pursue the Government's policies of economic rigour, which they believe will inevitably lead to a further decline in living standards.

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Bridging the Mondale 'passion gap'

From Trevor Fishlock, San Francisco

Hubert Humphrey once wondered whether his protégé, Mr Walter Mondale, had enough fire in his belly to go for the big prize. In today's jargon some people talk of the Mondale "firepower", meaning his

spectre many Democrats welcomed. It proved the existence of the flame in the belly that Mr Humphrey and others had wondered about, and it wiped from his candidacy the damaging image of bland inevitability.

It made the race, and Mr Mondale, more interesting, but, of course, it could never make him a charismatic figure, he is not in his personality to let go of the reins. He knows he has to push himself forward, but there is a sense that when he does so he goes against the old Norwegian grain.

It is bad luck for him that he does not easily project himself on television and that in the coming months he is up against a master of self-projection with a comfortable television image.

Mr Mondale's career has been a series of cautious moves. He has always tested the plank gingerly before stepping on to it. He shrank from offering himself as a presidential candidate in 1972, saying he was not ready. His appointment of Ms Geraldine Ferraro as running-mate is considered an uncharacteristically daring stroke.

Mr Cuomo's speech was a memorable celebration of the traditional values of the Democratic Party, the politics of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson. In that sense it could be compared with Senator Edward Kennedy's remarkable speech to the 1980 convention in New York.

Mr Jackson's speech on Tuesday was significant for blinding the protest of blacks into the more general cry of the dispossessed. His achievement throughout the primary campaign was to mobilize the votes of blacks. But he did not do much more than that, which presented a dilemma both for him and potentially for the Democratic Party.

It was no independent confirmation of the attack, but shooting sources in the Gulf said intense Iranian traffic on emergency radio channels suggested an Iranian vessel might have been hit.

An Iraqi military spokesman was quoted by the official Iraqi news agency as saying in Baghdad that Iraqi aircraft "effectively and accurately" hit "a very large naval target" south-east of Kharg early yesterday. He gave no further details.

Iraq last reported an attack on shipping on July 13, when it said two vessels were south of Kharg, which lies in an Iraqi-imposed war zone. The report was not confirmed, and Iran said it was "baseless".

In Hiddah, Saudi Arabia, Islamic states renewed efforts to end the war between the two Muslim countries with a decision to send a new mediator to Baghdad and Tehran.

A seven-nation committee of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) ended a meeting yesterday with an announcement that its chairman, President Dawda Jawara of Gambia, would visit Iran and Iraq.

Mr Habib Chatti, ICO's secretary-general told reporters that the meeting paved the way for a fresh round of secret diplomacy. Previous ICO efforts to end the war have failed, partly because of Iranian suspicions that Saudi Arabia had too much influence in the 45-nation organization.

The Democrats are a sentimental party, and he may have failed to appeal sufficiently to the emotions. Perhaps he gave the impression of hiding the idea of new ideas rather than of having thoroughly thought through his own ideas.

But if the Democrats are defeated in November I am sure we shall hear a lot over the next four years of the need to respond more to the changes in American society, to find new ways of developing prosperity as well as relieving poverty, to place less faith in government spending programmes and less reliance on the unions.

Whether Senator Hart will himself be the principal representative of the new politics in 1988 is an open question. He will face a number of strong challengers for that role. Nor can it be certain that Mr Cuomo will be the leading champion of the more traditional approach, despite the powerful impact he made upon the convention.

Politicians have been puzzled by the timing of the attacks, which come as the Russians are beginning huge celebrations for the fortieth anniversary next May of the end of the war.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Two struggles have been taking place in San Francisco this week. Mr Mondale settled the immediate battle by winning the nomination comfortably enough in the end, despite the final flurries of excited speculation.

He has earned his crack at the presidency not through the compelling force of his ideas or the magic of his personality, but as a decent, experienced, thoughtful man who organized better and worked harder and longer than any of his rivals.

Not many Democrats, however, would give all that much at the moment for their chances of recovering the White House in November. So this convention has been about 1988 as well as 1984. Behind all the calls for unity there have been the beginnings of a new struggle for the future of the party.

The speeches from Mr Mario Cuomo, the Rev Jesse Jackson and Senator Gary Hart were not only reminders that the art of American political rhetoric is not dead. They were also notable contributions to this long-term struggle.

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bahrain (reuter) - Iraq said yesterday that its aircraft hit a large vessel south-east of Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal, as Islamic forces prepared for a fresh round of diplomacy aimed at ending the 45-month-old Gulf war.

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Debris of a dream

Headline: "The Costa del Sol sinks"

Mr Jacques Chirac, the French Minister of Transport, has been asked to explain why the Costa del Sol sank. The ship, which had been chartered by the Spanish government, was carrying 200 passengers and crew. It was en route from Palma de Mallorca to Valencia when it sank.

French officials are investigating the accident. They are particularly interested in the cause of the sinking. It is believed that the ship was hit by a rock or a piece of debris.

The Costa del Sol was built in 1970 and had been in service for nearly 10 years. It was owned by a company based in Palma de Mallorca.

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In Space

Moscow (AP) - A Soviet cosmonaut, including the first woman ever to command a space mission, has joined a party to celebrate the successful docking of the Soyuz T-13 spacecraft with the orbiting Salyut 7 station.

Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, one of two male crew members, Yuri Gagarin and Valeri Polyakov, and a female cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, have been invited to the orbital station to celebrate the successful docking of the Soyuz T-13 spacecraft with the orbiting Salyut 7 station.

Savitskaya, 32, is the first woman to command a space mission. She has been training for the mission since 1978, when she was selected for the crew.

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Zimbabwe rejects UK propaganda

Mr Simon

Mr Simon

Mr Simon

Mr Simon

Gunman shoots 20 dead in US restaurant

From Irv Davis, Los Angeles

An unemployed security guard, aged 41, with drug and family problems turned a McDonald's restaurant in the small San Diego border town of San Ysidro into a slaughterhouse on Wednesday in what police were calling the worst mass murder in United States history.

When the shooting was over police said James Oliver Huberty, who lived with his wife and two children in the restaurant, had been shot dead by police sharpshooters but not before he had mowed down 20 victims, most of them children, including one aged six months.

Some others were wounded. One of the diners, Mrs Griselda Diaz of Tijuana, who was eating in the restaurant with her younger son said: "He came in and just started shooting at everyone. I dived on the floor with my boy and crawled behind a counter".

Huberty, who was dressed in camouflage trousers and a black T-shirt, was heavily armed with an Uzi machine gun, a 9.35 Browning automatic and a shotgun. He carried a shoulder bag filled with ammunition.

Witnesses said he calmly fired round after round at customers and passers-by, moving in a circle around the restaurant as those inside screamed and dived for cover. When one weapon was empty he fired the others until they were empty. Then he casually reloaded and began firing again.

Mr Roger Hedgecock, Mayor of San Diego, said: "This was an isolated incident, however horrific. It was an act of a single individual and had nothing to do with terrorism or with the Olympics".

Investigators said that earlier in the afternoon Huberty had had a row with his wife and supposedly came to the restaurant looking for her and his daughter. He had been dismissed from his job just a week before, and neighbours



Injured survivors (above) are helped from the restaurant. Below: The gunman, James Huberty.

said he may have had a drug problem as well.

A policeman said: "It was the worse carnage I've ever seen in my life, and I hope I never have to see it again". A customer in the restaurant said that when Huberty came in and began firing at random he yelled: "I killed thousands in Vietnam and I want to kill more". An employee said he shouted:

"I'm going to kill you all". As the firing began, some customers managed to escape and many outside the restaurant, which is just yards from the Mexican border town of Tijuana, dived onto the pavement. Three people in the street who were wounded managed to crawl about 20 yards to Post Office nearby where an eight-member

sharpshooter team was positioned.

Police said they delayed firing at Huberty because they were told he might have 15 or more hostages.

But as the carnage spread, and bodies were everywhere, the police snipers were ordered to shoot to kill. Three minutes later, Huberty was dead.

Minister in charge of Punjab demoted in Cabinet reshuffle

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The effects of the Punjab agitation spilled over into Mrs Indira Gandhi's Cabinet yesterday, with the demotion of the man who has been officially in charge of affairs in the troubled state.

Mr P. C. Sethi, aged 63, the home Minister, was shifted into the Planning Ministry. In his place Mrs Gandhi put Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, aged 53, the smooth-talking, unscrupulous Foreign Minister. She herself will take the foreign affairs portfolio, assisted by the present Planning Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan.

All three ministers have long been stalwart supporters of Mrs Gandhi, and all three have been chief ministers of their home states. Mr Sethi, however, has not been widely regarded as having handled Punjab successfully, and has had to take a good deal of the blame for what central Government mishandling is admitted.

He is also not totally adept at handling himself in the rough and tumble of parliamentary debate, and a key session of Parliament opens on Monday, at which Punjab will plainly be a key issue.

Mr Sethi is a trade unionist from Madhya Pradesh and was formerly Mrs Gandhi's campaign treasurer. But for a time after the emergency he was confined to his home with a mental affliction.

Mr Marasimha Rao has already had a great deal to do with Punjab affairs although he was in a separate ministry. On a number of occasions he represented the government in secret negotiations with the leaders of the Sikh agitation.

He is regarded as much more effective and persuasive when on his feet in the House, and is expected to give a good account of himself in the forthcoming debates. He is from Andhra Pradesh, in the south.

Mr Chavan, a Maharashtra man who becomes Minister without portfolio, is remembered by opponents of Mrs Gandhi's Government as the official who told them they were lucky not to have been shot during her emergency rule.

● KNIFEMAN HELD: A young man with a knife was arrested yesterday near the podium where Mrs Gandhi was addressing a public meeting in Hyderabad (AP reports).

Reagan lashes out at Sandinistas

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration marked the fifth anniversary of Sandinista rule yesterday with a coordinated attack by President Reagan, the Pentagon and the State Department on the Nicaraguan government. The harshness of the language used by the United States and Nicaragua.

Mr Reagan travelled to Columbia, South Carolina, to tell the heads of nine Caribbean nations: "Tragically, for the past five years the Sandinistas have worked systematically to establish a dictatorship firmly allied with Cuba and the Soviet Union."

Earlier the State Department and the Pentagon released a joint document alleging that the Sandinistas have built the largest and best equipped military force in Central America.

It said: "About 240 tanks and armoured vehicles, surface-to-air missiles, 152mm Howitzers and 120mm multiple rocket launchers give it a mobility and

firepower capacity unmatched in the region. Nicaragua has a 48,000-man armed force. A total of about 100,000 men have been trained and could be mobilized rapidly."

It added that the infrastructure for a formidable air force was developing rapidly. "Not only Cuba but also the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary have – or have had – military and/or civilian advisers in Nicaragua."

The report claimed that Nicaragua had doubled its tank and mechanized forces in the last 13 months and was the nerve centre of an international subversive network.

President Reagan invited a group of Nicaraguan defectors to Government offices on Wednesday to tell them that the Sandinista leaders had betrayed their people and "left a trail of broken promises and broken hearts".

Nicaragua names young moderate candidates

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista Front has named two young moderates as candidates for President and Vice-President in the elections scheduled for November. They are Comandante Daniel Ortega, leader of the governing junta, aged 38, and Señor Sergio Ramírez, aged 42, a civilian junta member.

The choice came as no surprise. As coordinator of the junta, Señor Ortega has been head of state for protocol purposes since 1981. He has rarely appeared in public recently without Señor Ramírez.

But until the official announcement, speculation persisted that Señor Tomás Borge,

the choice came as no surprise. As coordinator of the junta, Señor Ortega has been head of state for protocol purposes since 1981. He has rarely appeared in public recently without Señor Ramírez.

Unity was the keynote of Señor Borge's speech to the party assembly as the Ortega-Ramírez ticket was announced. Nevertheless, he is understood to have made strenuous efforts to promote his own candidacy.

Señor Borge was at the centre of the surprise. In 1981 he was at the centre of an incident when Socialists visiting the aircraft carrier Dédalo, docked in Barcelona, left abruptly, complaining that he had addressed insulting remarks at them.

Madrid call for news agency audit

From Harry Debelleix

Madrid

The State-owned Spanish news agency EFE was in the news here yesterday, after the official gazette published a parliamentary resolution calling for an investigation into the agency's finances in the period just before the Socialist Government came to power. Opposition MPs reacted with a demand for an audit of the agency's 1983 accounts.

The resolution, which was gazetted on Wednesday, was actually approved by a parliamentary budget watchdog committee on May 22. It referred to "irregularities" mentioned in a routine report on EFE, made by the state's internal auditing service, the Accounts Tribunal. In its report, the tribunal did not recommend further investigation, but the parliamentary committee did.

The agency had record losses last year. EFE's director between 1978 and 1982 was Señor Luis María Anson, who is now editor of the Madrid monarchist daily, ABC.

Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno, aged 62, found himself facing early retirement when the Cabinet last month failed to make him a full admiral. Early retirement is part of reforms to reduce the average age, high by NATO standards, of Spain's senior officers. Now the vice-admiral has also lost his college post.

The surprised attachés had received letters telling them of his early retirement "in accordance with the Government's decision to block my promotion".

In naval circles there have been expressions of sympathy for Vice-Admiral Moreno.

In 1981 he was at the centre of an incident when Socialists visiting the aircraft carrier Dédalo, docked in Barcelona, left abruptly, complaining that he had addressed insulting remarks at them.

Bonds rescue for opera

From John Earle, Rome

The Italian Government is to issue a special series of treasury bonds to prevent the curtain from coming down permanently at Italy's opera houses which from La Scala in Milan to the smallest in the provinces, are suffering from varying degrees of financial difficulties.

The opera bonds, expected to be available on January 1 under conditions determined by the Treasury, will be used to

consolidate the debts of opera and concert houses incurred up to December 31 last year, up to a maximum of 360bn lire (£156m).

Meanwhile opera houses will not be allowed to make further bank borrowings without permission from the Ministry of Entertainment and without first showing how they will be able to repay the loans.

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SPECTRUM

THE TIMES

GUIDE TO THE BRITISH GRAND PRIX

Rocketed once again by internecine strife, the Formula One circus heads for Brands Hatch. John Blunsden previews the race

Course of champions

Despite the shock of the Tyrrell team's threat of expulsion from the 1984 world championship, there is a widespread sense of relief amongst the Formula One fraternity that grand prix racing's focal point has returned to Europe. After several expensive weeks attempting to adapt their skills to the demands of bumpy street circuits lined with slabs of concrete, drivers can be consoled by the thought that the remaining seven rounds of the championship will be contested on circuits to which they and their machinery are better suited.

Yet no venue will test both more deeply than Brands Hatch's 2.6 miles of undulations, sweeping curves and challenging changes of camber over which the British Grand Prix, sponsored by John Player, will be contested on Sunday afternoon. Given dry conditions, the winner will be required to average more than 125mph over 75 laps, sustaining his concentration for more than an hour and a half.

As the accompanying table makes clear, only drivers of the highest calibre have won this particular race (all but two of the past winners have been world champions). It also has a tradition for providing close finishes — less than five seconds on four occasions. Along with its counterpart at Silverstone (the British Grand Prix has alternated between the two circuits since 1964), it is firmly established as the best organised of all the world champion ship rounds.

With the 1984 world championship now well past the half-way mark, some clear pointers have emerged as to the likely destination of this year's title. The McLaren team have emerged from the first nine races with no fewer than five outright victories — three by Alain Prost and two by Niki Lauda, and although their finishing record has slipped a little of late, they are still a highly competitive team. The Brabham team's dismal run of misfortune was interrupted when the 1983 champion, Nelson Piquet, scored two consecutive victories in Canada and Detroit to prove that

this car, when reliable, has the legs of any.

Michele Alboreto's victory in Belgium has been the Ferrari team's sole outright success this year, although René Arnoux's consistent finishing has sustained the Italian team as McLaren's closest challenger in the constructors' championship. The only other victory to date has been by Keke Rosberg in Dallas, where the special demands on the day helped to compensate for the current Williams' handling problems (which it is hoped a recent testing programme in Austria has done something to overcome). The most consistent performer this season has been Elio De Angelis, the Lotus driver, who has not only finished every race but has scored points in all but one of them.

On the negative side, Renault have failed to sustain their early season challenge, having been hindered by fuel consumption problems and more recently by a spate of accidents, while the thirteenth of the Alfa Romeos has also blunted their attack. Arrows are just emerging from a difficult transition from Ford to BMW power, and Toleman have also recovered from a difficult interface and, helped considerably by Ayrton Senna's growing talent, are beginning to make their presence felt.

The Ligier have proved unexpectedly quick on occasion, but have lacked staying power, while the ATS has still to deliver the sort of results Manfred Winkelhock deserves. Osella scored their first points in Dallas but, along with the RAM and Spirit teams, they must continue to rely on the fragility of the front-runners for their success.

Which leaves the Tyrrell team, stunned by the FISA ruling this week and waiting to hear if the lodging of an appeal will permit them to race on Sunday. Martin Brundle's accident at Dallas was a bitter blow, but Stefan Johansson is a worthy choice as temporary replacement. Brundle's only consolation is that like his team colleague Stefan Bellot, he has left no one in doubt as to his potential.



WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS POSITIONS (after 9 of 16 races)

DRIVERS

1 Prost	34½	11 Mansell	13
2 Lauda	24	12 Bellot	14
3 De Angelis	23½	13 Larini	15
4 Williams	23	14 Arnoux	16
5 Brabham	21	15 Cheever	17
6 Renault	20	16 Piquet	18
7 Warwick	13	17 Patrese	19
8 Alboreto	9	18 De Cesaris	20
9 Brundle	8	19 Ghinzani	21
10 Tamayci	7	20 Boutsen	22

CONSTRUCTORS

1 McLaren	5½	7 Tyrrell	13
2 Ferrari	3½	8 Alfa Romeo	14
3 Lotus	2½	9 Toleman	15
4 Williams	2	10 Ligier	16
5 Brabham	2	11 Osella	17
6 Renault	2	12 Arrows	18

Points awarded: 1st 8; 2nd 6; 3rd 4; 4th 3; 5th 2; 6th 1. Half points awarded for rain-shortened Monaco Grand Prix.

BROADCASTING

Saturday: Grandstand (BBC1 1.25-1.55)
Sunday: Grand Prix Special (BBC1 2.30-4.30)
Grand Prix Highlights (BBC2 9.20-10.10)

*Former or future World Champion
+European Grand Prix (all other races) Seven Stars 2.45

ADVERTISEMENT

Turkey Invades Cyprus

Ten years on, the occupation continues...

Ten years ago, on July 20, 1974, Turkish forces invaded the Republic of Cyprus, an independent state, member of the U.N., the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement, and seized 37% of its land.

These forces are still there, ten years on, manning at gun point an ugly long scar across the island, an artificial geographical division imposed on a sovereign state, whose territorial integrity was formally guaranteed by Britain in the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, at the end of colonial rule.

Recent actions by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership have placed the very independence of Cyprus under serious threat.

The threat came in the form of secession. Last November a "Turkish state" was declared in the Turkish occupied area of Cyprus. Britain and the rest of the world refused to recognise this illegal secessionist move. One country only accorded recognition — Turkey.

During the past ten years of Turkish military occupation in Cyprus, the Government of the Republic has taken its case to the world forum many times. The U.N. has repeatedly denounced Turkish plans to impose partitionist aims, accomplished and adopted — both at General Assembly and Security Council level — unambiguous resolutions which have been ignored by Turkey.

After last November's UDI in the occupied area, Cyprus appealed once again to the Security Council, which, despite almost unanimous, the Turkish move, declared it illegal, called for its withdrawal and urged all U.N. members to deny recognition of the so-called "state".

In total disregard of this resolution and world condemnation, Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership in the occupied area, ceremonially exchanged "ambassadors", planned a referendum for a new constitution for the "state" and declared that this would be followed by general elections.

Following these developments, yet another urgent recourse to the Security Council by Cyprus led to an even stronger resolution, deplored yet again these Turkish moves, despite attempts by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership to justify their deeds. The Security Council did not accept these excuses and with an overwhelming majority adopted a new resolution. Britain voted in favour of this resolution.

Turkey ignored it. And today, ten years after the invasion, 37% of the Republic of Cyprus is still in the grip of 30,000 Turkish troops stationed in the north to maintain the partition. Two hundred thousand displaced Cypriots are still prevented from returning to their homes. The fate of 1,619 people missing since the invasion is still unknown.

While the U.N. Secretary-General contemplates his next move to implement the most recent resolution on Cyprus, we wish to mark the 10th anniversary of the Turkish invasion today, with an urgent appeal to international public opinion and in particular to Britain — who, as guarantor power, has special responsibilities which, however, she has not discharged — to help restore the unity, territorial integrity and independence of Cyprus.

These ten years have not lessened our determination to resist resolutely the partitionist, secessionist and illegal moves by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, because we firmly believe in the ideals of freedom and justice to which all countries are entitled, irrespective of their size.

The present situation in Cyprus is an insult to all fair minded peoples — a small independent state has been attacked and invaded by a militarily stronger country; a large part of its territory is still under occupation; thousands of refugees, forcibly displaced from their homes, are still prevented from returning to them; colonists have been imported into the island from another country as part of a systematic attempt to change its demographic character, while the moves to consolidate the partition of the country have been going on unabated.

We are confident that our appeal to you for help to end this tragic situation will find a response from all those who care for the fundamental principles of freedom and justice, for which so many sacrifices have been made by mankind and which are enshrined in the U.N. Charter and the charters of all international organisations.

Issued by The Press and Information Office, Ministry to the President, Republic of Cyprus.

Britain's world title prospects are in the hands of a pair of all-rounders

lead at Dallas tended to bear this out). Yet his progress on the faster tracks has been spectacular on occasions, which suggests that he has been maturing into a formidable all-rounder — a vital attribute, surely, for a potential champion.

Warwick, on the other hand, has always shown up best on the faster circuits, yet his practice performance in Dallas, where he alone amongst the leading contenders was able to improve his time when conditions were at their worst, was elegant testimony to his prowess on street circuits as well.

Both Mansell and Warwick share the advantage of being physically very fit and possessing above-average stamina, even by grand prix standards. Both have had a hard grand prix apprenticeship — Mansell with Lotus all the while, where he has had to fight hard to discard his earlier underdog status. Warwick with Tolman during that team's difficult entry into and subsequent consolidation on the grand prix scene. During this learning period, both suffered the problems associated with patently uncompetitive cars, and have emerged technically more knowledgeable and observant as a result.

On the psychological front, each has had ample practice at coping with misfortune, and perhaps Warwick has found this element of Grand Prix racing a little easier to handle than has Mansell in the past. However, the provision of a highly competitive car does wonders for a driver's morale, and this year we have seen a considerably matured Mansell.

Outside the cockpit, too, the two drivers have grown more alike. Warwick slipped easily into the public relations role from the start, for Mansell, this part of the job did not come naturally at first, but he worked hard at it and now serves his team well, helped in no small measure by a patently uncompetitive car, and has emerged technically more knowledgeable and observant as a result.

Away from the circuit, both are devoted family men, beyond which their paths tend to diverge. Warwick's absorption in the family trailer manufacturing business is second only to that of motor racing, and he is never happier than "back at the office". For Mansell, on the other hand, paradise starts on the first tee — he is an accomplished low-handicap golfer.

This weekend, no-one will be trying harder to win what is, for them, the most prized of all the grands prix. The driver, however, can only do so much, and the better car on the day is usually decisive. This could give Mansell the edge, because the Lotus has been the pacesetter on both the recent test days, whereas Brabham-Davidson has always been something of a bogey circuit for Renault. Fortunes can change rapidly in motor racing, however, as Mansell discovered at Monaco, and Warwick in Dallas.

Notwithstanding his Monaco accident, Mansell has something of a reputation — which he does nothing to discourage — for being an effective "street fighter", at his best when surrounded by large immovable objects. His coolness when in the

moreover... Miles Kington

A sporting chance for you know-all

How good a sports follower are you? Here's a short quiz to sort out the bluffers from the experts.

1. The brain of the stadium and will-power was becoming almost too much for operator to bear. The sweat ran down his forehead, the muscles stood out like elastic bands on his wrists and his knees seemed to be subject to "unearthly spasms". And yet he had to keep going until the end, which could be hours, even days away. He took another swig. What is the person in this passage doing? (a) Climbing the Pyrenees in the Tour de France (b) playing golf in the quarter-finals (c) watching the World Test on television.

2. The name printed in large letters on a player's shirt is (a) the name of the player (b) the name of his team (c) the name of the shirt-maker (d) the name of a Japanese video manufacturer.

3. Football is reported during the cricket season only, if (a) a club changes managers (b) England beats Brazil (c) people have lost all interest in the England cricket team.

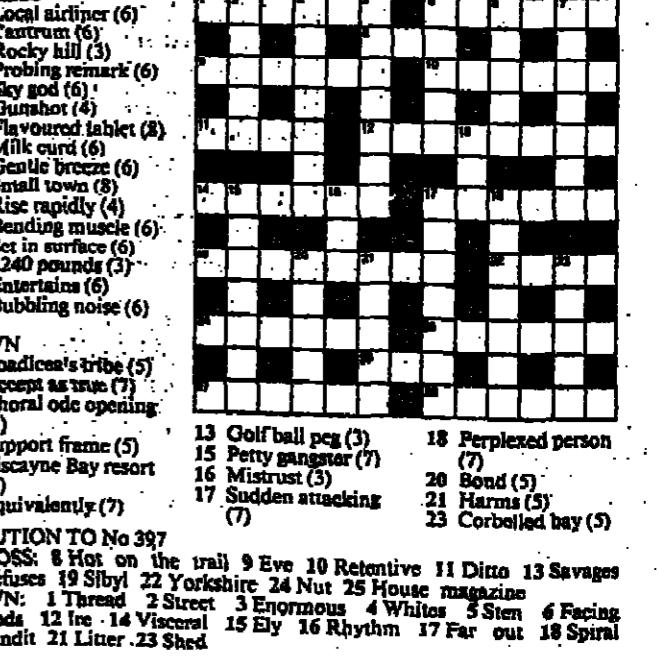
4. An English athlete can win a gold medal only if he is called (a) Rodney (b) Jasper (c) Steve.

5. Geoffrey Boycott will get back into the England cricket team only if (a) everyone else refuses to play in the fourth Test (b) the selectors develop a sense of humour (c) pigs fly.

6. You have just received an offer to manage a famous First Division football club. What is

Answers on a postcard, please, to the Sports Editor, The Times.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 398)



Dr Thomas Stuttaford

الطب والجراحة

THE ARTS

Television

Fibre
and
fruit

We inhale cancer but do we swallow it? The Food Commission was the subject of BBC1's worthy series *'Can You Avoid Cancer'*, produced by Anna Jackson, last night. Despite its forbidding overtones, it was a fascinating programme. It appears late but Dr Michael O'Donnell's bedside manner sends one off with minimum perturbation and much better informed.

There was no hard evidence against food, said Professor Richard Doll, of Oxford, but a reasonable estimate would attribute one-third of fatal cancers to it. He thought it might well be much higher.

The difference in international diets and the correlation of diet to cancer rates point to food as a culprit. The Japanese, we were told, used to have little breast cancer though, as their food, before the advent of refrigerators, was loaded with preservatives; they had a lot of stomach cancer.

Since their diet was westernised, the rate incidence of the latter had dropped by 40 per cent. Breast cancer, however, increased. It seemed from this that you couldn't win, but Dr Denis Burkitt, a surgeon in Africa for 20 years, noted that diet there had a high fibre content and little sugar or salt and cancer rates were low, as they were wherever such a diet occurred.

There was an intriguing but happily brief reference here to a pamphlet on nutrition by Jonathan Swift which included references reinforcing Dr Burkitt's enthusiasm for high fibre.

Professor Doll cautioned against the blanket condemnation of food additives; some, he said, reduced cancer risks by improving preservation techniques. He was not censorious about alcohol unless you smoked while consuming it, which apparently heightens the risk considerably.

At the end, Dr O'Donnell pointed out that, hard evidence or no, all scientists and doctors working in the field appeared to have altered their diets: fibre and fruit in; salt, sugar, and animal fats out down our gut. That sounded like a clincher.

Dennis Hackett

Cinema

Trekking to the promised land

Laughterhouse (PG)
Gate Bloomsbury,
Classic, Oxford Street

El Norte (15)

Electric Screen

Bitter Cane

Rio, Dalston

Benvenuta (15)

Camden Plaza

Supergirl (PG)

Warner, Leicester

Square

The Cambridge Film Festival, now in its eighth year, is becoming a red-letter feast in the British film calendar. This year it boasts a dozen British premieres, including the Cannes grand-prix winner, Wim Wenders' *'Paris-Texas'*. Next Thursday and Friday Cambridge presents the first showings in this country of Satyajit Ray's adaptation of Tagore's *'The Home and the World'*. Films receiving their first British showing will compete for a newly inaugurated Audience Award.

The festival opened on Sunday with the world premiere of Richard Eyre's *'Laughterhouse'*, which can be seen in London this week. This is one

of the most attractive of recent British films - original, idiosyncratic, authentically indigenous in character and setting, capturing something of the old Ealing view of English oddity, an amiable mixture of appreciation and depreciation.

Ian Holm plays a Norfolk poultry farmer innocently embroiled in a minor industrial dispute which denies him transport to get his Christmas geese to Smithfield. Defying all sensible counsel, he stubbornly sets out to walk his flock to London, as long-dead generations of East Anglian farmers did before him. With reluctant loyalty his Mufti and Jeff labourers join the enterprise; so does his spirited daughter; and even his shrewish wife.

It is, indeed, an East Anglian *'Red River'*, with geese instead of longhorns; and Richard Eyre does not miss the chances for parody, with a reminiscent line or two, the cowboy hat and John Wayne poses of the young goosher (Richard Hope), and touches of Western epic in the music. The charm though is that in the end he perceives something truly heroic in this absurd, misguided enterprise and some saving grace in everyone involved in it - the whimpery, irascible Quixote; even the escorting television reporters who manipulate the affair into a political event.

Brian Glover's script is creditably sparse, and leaves a lot unsaid; though the insights

of difficult but enduring relationships that we gather from the family's pillow talk are touching. Clive Tickner's camera captures the chilly mists and ice of an East Anglian winter; and the sense of the outlandish trek is nicely conveyed by Bill Owen's marvellous old yokel.

Gregory Nava's *'El Norte'* (which I reported with enthusiasm from Cannes, and which is another of Cambridge's pre-London premieres) is also the saga of a heroic trek, though more self-conscious in its epic ambitions. *'El Norte'* is the United States, the promised land for a young Guatemalan brother and sister fleeing from their village after their father has been murdered and their mother imprisoned by the military regime. They are urged on at once by the peril behind them and by dreams of the future, created out of pictures in ancient *'Good Housekeeping'* style magazines.

The film is composed in three sections: the first in the oppressed homeland; the second in the no-man's-land around Tijuana where "coyotes" lie in wait to rob hapless emigrants with promises to smuggle them across the Mexican border. The final part shows the reality behind the American dream, the illegal immigrants in California, pitiably vulnerable to blackmail, to exploitation as cheap labour or prostitution, to squalor and disease.

Theatre

Fresh as a new-hatched flapper

The Boyfriend
Old Vic

which need to be visited every few years to renew contact with old friends. And from the first sight of a blue cardboard Rolls pulling up on the Promenade des Anglais and disgorging a screaming consignment of blue-blooded British girlhood into Kohn Don's plant-infested lobby, it is clear that they are all in excellent shape.

The great virtue of Christopher Hewett's revival (richly deserving its transfer from the Churchill, Bromley) is that it enforces Wilson's affection for the world of the twenties before making fun of it. I doubt whether any work of the period has music or lyrics to match it, and they get their full due from this company. Beyond that, the

production finds endless ways to hard to convey in print - of saturating the twenties performance style.

The essential trick is to show stage conventions triumphing over common sense. "Where have you been?" asks Jane Wymann's Polly, staring straight out at the audience instead of at the girls who know the answer. Characters are treated as if they were invisible until required to speak. Tony arrives as Pierrot and goes hunting all over the stage for his Pierrette who is stationed downstage as conspicuously as a lighthouse.

Key speeches are thunderously italicized, or broken with enormous momento pauses,

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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THE TIMES DIARY

Unsafe as HSEs

The headquarters of the Health and Safety Executive - the government body which checks safety standards in workplaces - contains, I can reveal, asbestos, and has been known to contain it for the last seven years. Between 200 and 300 employees work in the building, Beynards House in Bayswater, and a survey identified asbestos in its pipe lagging as long ago as 1977. Nothing was done about it (even though the HSE now advises employers to "plan to remove" all asbestos, whatever its condition), and more was discovered in another survey conducted this March.

An HSE spokesman protests that the workforce has not been in danger as the asbestos is intact and not giving off dust, but says plans have now been made for its removal. These plans have, however, proved a further source of embarrassment to a body which, from August must licence any contractor who wants to strip asbestos. The work, scheduled for a weekend in June, was postponed because the unions were apparently unhappy about the proposed contractors.

By golly

The expulsion from the Conservative Party of Billerica's controversial right-wing MP Harvey Proctor has been demanded by the Young Conservative branch where, from the age of 14, Proctor cut his political teeth. Scarborough Castle YCs are outraged by a phrase in an early day motion on gollwogs in advertising in which Proctor claims that gollwogs have been enjoyed by generations of "true English children". This, claim the YCs, means white English children, and they have written to Proctor to say so. In a stinging riposte, Proctor says he is "amazed and disappointed" at an "absurd" interpretation designed to grab "cheap headlines". Following another tradition which true English children would appreciate, he has now "reported" them to party chairman Selwyn Guummer and to their own MP, Sir Michael Shaw.

BARRY FANTONI



"Don't be silly, Giscard, of course I'll keep R in Britain"

Sharp card trick

The jocular Norman Willis, Len Murray's successor, has been advised by his taunting TUC advisers to cut-out the gossip when he takes over: the hot seat in September. This comes as sad news to his lackies, who enjoyed hearing trivia about things such as the hidden talent of Dr David Owen, who can mark four bingo cards simultaneously. Owen apparently picked up the knack hanging around bingo halls seeking votes for his marginal seat. I presume the good doctor also calls "Hicce".

• Islington's Environmental Health Officers would appear to constitute a considerable health hazard. According to the council's bulletin Neighbourhood News, "the EHO has a finger in each of these pies: Housing, water, food control, drainage, rats and mice, health and safety at work".

On a plate

First I see the Duke of Westminster has his own flash numberplate, IGRO. Then, perhaps less surprisingly, I note Robert Maxwell's Rolls-Royce registration: 1923 PP (the date of his birth and his company, Pergamon Press). But this week we see the Queen watching Princess Anne at horse trials photographed next to a vehicle, registration 1 ANN. Surely our monarchy cannot stoop so low? I hereby challenge readers to a spot of personalized plate-watching.

Just fancy

Ludicrous as it sounds, the Ravensbourne Labour party in Kent has just nominated the Beast of Bolsover, Dennis Skinner, as its candidate to lead the Labour party. The constituency's 55-strong management committee also nominated Tony Benn as Skinner's deputy, but Benn has said he will not be standing. Kinnock can sleep easy; the Beast, who is on the miners' picket lines this week after his suspension from the House of Commons - for suggesting that Mrs Thatcher might bribe the judges in the GCHQ case - has failed to gain the necessary 5 per cent support of the Parliamentary Labour party. According to Skinner other constituencies have voted for him, but he refused to name them yesterday. "You'll just make a big joke of it," said the man who was recently described as so burdened with chips that he has become the "pearly king of resentment."

PHS

Scargill's challenge to us all

Readers of the magazine *Marxism Today* in 1981 were left in no doubt of Mr Arthur Scargill's contempt for democracy: "Anybody who believes that we shall achieve socialism simply by electing a number of MPs is deluding themselves. We will win parliamentary power, we will win real political power, we will win working-class power to the extent that we organize people in this country to fight for and sustain the alternative socialist system that we want to see. Parliaments do not necessarily reflect the view of ordinary people".

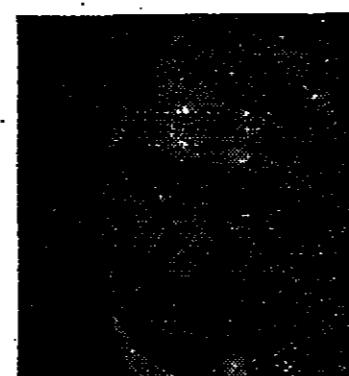
This contempt for parliamentary democracy and desire to seize power through the militancy of the mob has been the constant theme of Mr Scargill's activities since he became president of the National Union of Mineworkers. In another revealing interview, with the *New Left Review*, Mr Scargill described what he thought was his greatest day when, by the use of the organized mob, the police decided in 1972 that they had to close Selsley coke depot: "Here was the living proof that the working class had only to flex its muscles and it could bring governments, employers, society to a total standstill. I know the fear of Birmingham on the part of the ruling class. The fear was that what happened at Birmingham could happen every city".

Mr Scargill is well aware that he will never realize his Marxist dream through the ballot box. Instead, for the past four months he has attempted to mobilize the industrial muscle of the NUM to damage an economic and social system that he detests, and that he would like to overthrow. The British people need to be in no doubt that we are facing a challenge to our whole way of life.

Consider how different the present scene would be for the miners and their families if the NUM was led by a union leader who was not concerned with playing the political fanatic, but instead put their interests first.

The power workers show what could be done. They have been led by able, tough, negotiators with the desire to see that those employed within that industry have good conditions and good pay. The number of power stations in Britain in recent years has been reduced from 243 to 100. But productivity has shot up. So the leaders of the power workers have demanded improved conditions and pay for their collaboration in, and contribution to, the success of their industry.

The same opportunity is there to be grasped by any sensible leader of the National Union of Mineworkers. The Government has already invested more than £2 million a day in new capital expenditure in the pits and agreed to invest a further £3 billion. This taxpayer's money will allow the development of new coal faces and new collieries with modern machinery to create a coal industry which produces coal at prices which energy users are prepared to pay. The result will be an expansion of the demand for coal, both at home and abroad, and a growing, prosperous industry. That cannot be done, however, if we continue to squander scarce resources in a handful of pits which are grotesquely uneconomic. The



Peter Walker, Energy Secretary, defends the Government's policy on coal and urges Labour and the TUC to denounce a dispute whose clear aim is the imposition of a repressive political system

most uneconomic 10 per cent lose something like £1 million per working day. That is a waste of effort and capital which could be used to develop successful pits.

A shrewd, tough union leader would quickly see the benefits of moving from a high to a low cost coal industry and seek to grab some of that benefit for his members. Higher productivity and expanding markets spell higher living standards and greater job security for miners - that is the prize waiting to be negotiated.

But at no stage has Mr Scargill ever been interested in negotiating such progress. But then he is a political activist first and a union leader second. His problem is that he is not very good at either. Look at his remarkable list of failures.

First came the failure to unite the miners. Almost all of the those coalfields that had a ballot, in accordance with the traditions of their union, have been at work - 60,000 men, or nearly one-third of the work force, daily do their jobs despite intense intimidation and organized mob violence. They have continued to produce coal and, as the weeks have gone by, slowly but steadily, more men have joined them, and more pits have started producing coal again.

The two smaller unions connected with the mining industry, unions involved with management and the maintenance of safety, voted not to strike and have continued to maintain the pits.

Then there is Mr Scargill's failure to obtain the practical support of any other union, until the recently contrived dock strike. Every week he announced that the Transport and General Workers Union had agreed not to move coal; and every week hundreds of thousands of tonnes of coal have been moved by train and lorry. Every week he declared he was going to close down the steel industry. He sent his mobs to Ravenscraig, Scunthorpe and Llanwern to do their worst. And every week all Britain's steel mills have carried on producing.

Mr Scargill's third failure came when his mobs were sent to close power stations. Every power station has remained operating. The mob moved on to the coke workers at Orgreave. For several weeks, with Mr Scargill present on the days of greatest violence, thousands of organized mobsters endeavoured to stop the flow of coke from Orgreave. Every day, every single lorry load of coke departed on schedule from Orgreave and was delivered to its destination.

Then there was Mr Scargill's

failure to stop the miners from carrying on producing.

There was a time when even the most fervent novelist would have rejected a plot in which the head of British counter-intelligence moonlighted for the Russians. It would smack too heavily of Stalin's ludicrous show trials of the 1930s in which great communist figures confessed to working for every western intelligence service under the sun.

There came a time in the 1960s, however, when MI5's molehunters began to suspect that their chief, Sir Roger Hollis, was doing exactly that. In 1965 the prey sat down beside one of his pursuers and said, "Peter, you have got the manacles on me... I can only tell you that I am not a spy".

On Monday night, to the horror of today's MI5 chiefs, Mr Peter Wright - the man with the "manacles" - appeared on Granada Television's *World in Action* claiming "intelligence-wise it was 99 per cent certain" that Sir Roger had worked for the other side. It was a desperate move for any retired MI5 officer to make, given the vows of perpetual silence all secret service men take, even though Mr Wright lives abroad beyond the reach of the Official Secrets Act.

He did it, he said, because it was the only way to persuade Parliament and the press to bring pressure on the Government to reopen the case.

What had happened in the years since 1965 to bring about this unprecedented example of whistleblowing by a member of the intelligence community?

When Sir Martin Furnival-Jones, Sir Roger's successor as director-general in Curzon Street - or Box 500, as it is known in Whitehall from the cover address used on its communications - closed down in 1969 the Fluency Working Party into high-level Soviet penetration of MI5, some of the molehunters were determined to fight on. In the early 1970s they achieved a partial success. The evidence was remastered by the fresh minds of a security service team led by Mr John Day.

According to Mr Wright, Mr Day became convinced that Sir Roger was guilty. In 1974 Mr Wright was present at a meeting in London at which Sir Michael Hanley, Sir Martin's successor, informed allied counter-intelligence services that Sir Roger had been investigated, interrogated and not cleared. He invited them to make the necessary assessments of damage.

Later that year Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary, was brought out of retirement to sift the evidence in the hope of settling the Hollis question once and for all. In the absence of conclusive evidence he cleared him. The molehunters, or a fraction of them, were incredulous. The Hollis business was still a very private affair inside the intelligence family, however. It is probable that successive prime ministers knew only fragments of the story.

Mr Wright is in his late sixties.

The conditions were therefore created where there could be no justification for strike action. As a result, Mr Scargill knew that, if he went to a ballot, the miners would reject his call for the fourth successive time. They would recognize that his motives were political and not designed to improve the position of the miner.

Being described as a moderate in British politics is sometimes associated by those who are critical of such positions as being weak. But in this struggle it is the duty of all who wish to see progress and prosperity to be passionately strong in rejecting the use of violence, intimidation and the imposition of industrial chaos, for the purpose of imposing a political system that only a small minority

of us could be.

It has been argued in the past month, and will be argued until sanity prevails, that there is very considerable cost, financial and in economic terms, for this dispute to continue. But it is nothing like the economic, political and social cost of allowing the pits, no matter how uneconomic, no matter how high the cost of producing coal from them, to be kept in production for eternity. It is a demand that no Labour government or any government throughout the history of the coal mining industry could, or ever would, adhere to.

But Mr Scargill was out to make a totally unresponsible demand, knowing that it could never be accepted and hoping that, with the help of the mob, he could keep the industrial action going and keep imposing damage.

There is no way that Mr Scargill will or should win this battle. Those many miners who wish to take advantage of the early retirement or voluntary redundancy provisions will be able to do so. Those mines that have no contribution to make to a successful mining industry will close. As the dispute continues, many pits that would be viable will, for geological reasons close. When the dispute ends, many more miners will desire early retirement and voluntary redundancy programme than when it started. They will know there will be fewer industrial firms willing to convert to coal. They will know that many mining communities are more divided and angry than ever before. All that will be Mr Scargill's contribution to the mining community.

It is time for the Labour Party, if it is going to survive as a party believing in parliamentary democracy, to denounce both the political objectives and the violence. It is time for the TUC, having decided that peaceful picketing consists of six men at a factory gate verbally trying to persuade people to support their view-point, to condemn the violence and the mobs that have been mobilized to try to prevent men who have voted to go to work from doing so. It is time that there was a national spirit, cutting across party boundaries, to see that parliamentary democracy prevails. This is not a mining dispute. It is a challenge to British democracy, and hence to the British people.

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establishment figures of the 1960s and 1970s, are infiltrated with both sets of dissidents.

Glowing over the lot of them are the present leadership of MI5. A reprise of their greatest trauma is not the way they would have chosen to celebrate their 75th anniversary. They feel harassed enough already with the inquiry into Michael Bettany, the young security officer jailed earlier this year for trying to spy for the KGB, in full swing. The last thing they want is the ghost of cases past frittering through their Mayfair corridors.

Perhaps the most human comment this week came from a close observer who defended Hollis with faint damns: "Dear old Roger, to do this successfully would have required intelligence and skill of a very high order. He was just a good, tough, straightforward operator."

Britain has paid a high price for its near non-existent security procedures in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. Quite apart from the secrets they blew, the list of people who have either defected, confessed or been convicted indicates an apparently endless procession of young people who turned East for inspiration in the 1930s.

Their unmasking has had a dispiriting effect on the population at large. Mr Robert Cecil, the former diplomat who served as personal assistant to the director of MI5 during the Second World War, said last week that the "content between Soviet intelligence and British counter-intelligence resembles - at least until the late 1950s - a football match between Manchester United and the Corinthian Casuals in the years of the decline of amateurism".

Will the file on Stalin's Englishmen ever be closed? Almost certainly not. Moscow is even further than Whitehall from passing a Freedom of Information Act. The retired comandos of MI5 refuse to let the issue die. For some it is unthinkable that decades of work were made largely pointless because the competition had got our head man. For others, this probability has to be faced. Mr Pincher claims that his latest book, to be published in October, will produce new evidence that cannot be brushed aside in Whitehall and Westminster.

Mr Nigel West, the other spy author with what appears to be ready access to the dissidents, is still active. He is convinced there was high-level penetration after 1945, but does not believe that Hollis is the man.

As long, in fact, as the suspicion remains that there was a spy at or near the summit of MI5 in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, the story will not fade. For one experienced figure put it, "it is inconceivable that one generation of spies did not try to have babies". If all the KGB wanted was to sow doubts, in the hope that the British secret services would turn themselves inside out, they have succeeded brilliantly.

George Walden

Let's play ball in Reagan's yard

President Duarte's visit to Britain tomorrow provides a good time to look at where we in Europe stand on Central America. After coming to power in 1980, the Reagan administration threatened to go to the "source" of the trouble in Central America - Cuba. Since then, US policy has become more cautious and sophisticated, especially as the election approaches. But we could soon be in the early days of a second Reagan term, and the President could again come under pressure to act more decisively against another "source" - Nicaragua. The repercussions of such action in the Nato alliance and elsewhere are not hard to foresee.

The issue will be decided by the situation on the ground, and by the dynamics of American international politics. But we in Europe have an interest too, and our present critical detachment, however comfortable morally, is politically shortsighted. Not only do we owe it to our majority to take a more sympathetic view of its problems in Central America, but without military containment of the Sandinistas and guerrillas, balanced by a readiness to talk, European governments cannot, do not and should not feel obliged to endorse every aspect of American policy, and Britain was right to oppose the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

But unless we at least give our ally a fair hearing and try to see what the Americans are doing in perspective, disagreeable consequences could follow. If the US administration gets the impression that Europe is deaf to its concerns in Central America, the political will needed to keep Senator Sam Nunn at bay and 300,000 US troops defending us could slowly be sapped. Secondly, the less support Washington gets for more sensible policies the more tempted it might be during the first year of the new presidency to resort to more adventurous expedients, which could rebound against Europe by intensifying East/West strains while simultaneously weakening Nato.

Some would like nothing better than to march under a "US out of Nicaragua" banner. They are mostly the same people for whom the strains on Nato are better, and they tend to make glib equations between El Salvador and Afghanistan. There are some broad parallels: each country needs social reform, and their instability meanwhile worries each of the superpowers. But the analogy ends there. The absorption by a war of aggression of an independent country into a communist totalitarian system cannot seriously be compared with attempts to implant democracy in El Salvador in the face of a guerrilla war.

No one is asking for European involvement, or for blanket support in a situation where the Americans themselves do not control, let alone the Europeans. But Washington surely deserves at least as much credit when it tries to do the right thing as criticism when it is wrong. American policy is now edging on to the right track. Europe does not seem to have any plausible alternative to offer. We should remember that an American defeat or a rush for "victory" would be worse for Central America, for our allies, and for us.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Philip Howard

Chalk - mightier than the pen

I have decided what I want to be when I grow up. I agree that it has been an unconscionable long time.

But what I want to do is teach in a girls' school. You meet a better class of people there than egocentric journeymen who can talk about nothing else than how their latest piece was hacked to death by the subjs, and newspaper executives breathing fire and philistines out of all three nostrils. And you know that you are doing something worthwhile in the long eye of history, which is more than can be said for hacks, MPs, stockbrokers, accountants, and bingo-callers.

I agree that good teachers are paid far too little. But they have the satisfaction of working with young people, many of whom are bright, and all of whom look good, at any rate in a girls' school. And the software they work with, whether *Tacitus* or *Jane Eyre* on Venn diagrams, is better stuff than the ephemeral sensations of journalism. Actually, I am not quite sure about the Venn diagrams, but I put them in to show a broad mind that is willing to try a hop across the curriculum.

Curious followers of the Howard career will deduce that I have now presented the prizes to the girls of Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, in lieu of watching the boring finals at Wimbledon, and that all went well, at least as far as I could judge. I neither fainted, nor fell off the platform, nor told the story about the stockbroker and the chorus girl.

With remarkable self-restraint I also refrained from telling the story about Romano's *locus classicus* for chappies fitted with such an ordeal at a girls' school. I could not tell it half as well as Bertie Wooster for those girls who had already read it. And why spoil by anticipation one of the great pleasures of life for those who had not? You will remember that what finally marrs the Wooster knees to jelly when called upon to address the girls is the school song of "Many greetings to you, many greetings to you, many greetings to you, many greetings to you..." at some length and with considerable lati-

ude of choice in the matter of key. Wally Hall, as we old hands familiarly call the place, was originally founded for the daughters of missionaries, and in its school prayer has a Jethro secret weapon to disconcert visiting speakers. But as Bertie said, when asked how his speech had gone: "Most extraordinarily successful. Went like a breeze. But - er - I think I may as well be going. No use overstaying one's welcome, what?" The only possible misjudgment occurred after the ordeal was over, and the headmistress swayed towards me in relief. I swayed towards her on the cheek. From the reaction of the girls I take it that this was not part of the usual programme for Open Day.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THERE IS A WAR ON

Until the dock strike ministers thought that the Government was handling the coal strike rather well. That took too narrow a view of the dispute for our liking, but there were facts to support it. For 19 weeks, for instance, no single union had been able or willing to give effective support for Mr Scargill. Some 65,000 workers at the NCB had continued to work, with a gradual but increasing return from strike. Coal was produced, which meant that the country's ability to withstand a total shutdown at the pits was consequently extended until next January at least. Moreover, every succeeding forecast by Mr Scargill about the imminence of victory or the likelihood of a wider industrial war with the assistance of more trade unions was discredited by events. Taking a narrow view, therefore, ministers felt they had contained the effect of Scargill very successfully. What changed everything with the dock strike?

First this view failed to take account of the increasing distress felt by the public at the daily spectacle of massive criminal violence and intimidation going unpunished and, in spite of the efforts of the police, often unchecked. Secondly the insistence of ministers that this was purely an industrial dispute, in defiance of its criminal and insurrectionary flavour, suggested either a dangerous insouciance unworthy of a government committed to law and order, or a tacit admission that since the Government had not the power to meet the threat, it would pretend that there was no threat in the first place.

Thirdly, and maybe as a consequence of the suspicions raised by this insouciance, the dock strike which was clearly engineered to coincide with the pit strike lent substance to the thought that Mrs Thatcher might suddenly, after all, be defeatable. That was not just evident in some trade union quarters. It showed up in the behaviour of the financial markets. It doubtless crystallized a more general unease in the public mind. It rippled through Parliament. It may even have rationalized in the minds of some Cabinet ministers a palpable dissociation from their leader which has not gone unnoticed in recent months.

The point has thus now been reached when the political consequences of a prolonged pit strike are too serious to permit ministers to describe the strike merely as an industrial dispute between the employees and the management of a nationalized industry. There are much wider

EXPLODING A MYTH

Forty years on, the nations of a divided Europe are remembering the things they want to remember about the last war in Europe. We have celebrated the great liberating enterprise of D-Day. The Russians are ordering empire-wide remembrance of their Great Patriotic War. The Poles will mark the tragic heroism of the Warsaw Uprising. And today the Germans are commemorating the Stalingrad bomb plot against Hitler.

Inevitably, all these national anniversaries carry traces of myth as well as history. In West Germany, the Twentieth of July has long been seen as the moral foundation-stone of the Federal Republic. The German resistance to Hitler was the historical basis for recovered German self-respect after the shock of defeat and the revelations of Nazi barbarism. Against the Allied thesis of "collective guilt", West German leaders argued the continuity of this "other Germany" from Weimar to Bonn.

In recent years, with growing economic and political strength, German national pride has been more openly expressed - in the East as well as the West. With Chancellor Kohl, measured self-respect has sometimes swollen into self-righteous pathos. His off-the-cuff summary of recent German history at Oxford this May - "a people like mine, which has suffered two lost wars, two inflations, partition and the deportations from the East" - did not command universal sympathy. His behaviour in Israel was, to say the least, tactless. There was no reason at all for him to feel offended at not being invited to the D-Day festivities. But today he has an anniversary of which all Germans can be justly proud.

The theme which West German leaders always stress on this occasion is the plurality, not to say the ubiquity, of German resistance to Nazi tyranny. Hitler's opponents, they say, were civilians as well as soldiers, workers as well as aristocrats, Catholics and Protestants, conservatives, liberals, socialists and even communists. All united against the common enemy; all, as it were, model-citizens of West Germany.

implications to it, even without the dock strike, though it seems that it took the dock strike to open ministerial minds to this fact.

Of course, those wider implications are not the responsibility of Mr MacGregor and the National Coal Board. It must still be in their interest to settle in a way which preserves the management's right to be the ultimate arbiter of which pit can be kept open and which should be closed. That right is fundamentally challenged by Mr Scargill. That is why we should not be deluded into thinking that a settlement was so close that only one word - "beneficial" - divided the parties. It is not an innocent word. It symbolizes the division between two philosophies - one which seeks to run pits, regardless of cost, as a kind of occupational therapy for miners; the other which wants to apply the usual commercial criteria to pits, as all other industrial enterprises do, particularly in the harshly competitive field of energy.

The NCB will therefore want the details of its aborted offer to lay on the table. There is some hope that more miners will drift back to work after a few weeks of inaction. Secondly the insistence of ministers that this was purely an industrial dispute, in defiance of its criminal and insurrectionary flavour, suggested either a dangerous insouciance unworthy of a government committed to law and order, or a tacit admission that since the Government had not the power to meet the threat, it would pretend that there was no threat in the first place.

That policy is obviously the only one for the Coal Board, since its purpose is to produce coal and it needs a labour force to do so which is not permanently being radicalized onto the barricades by Mr Scargill. It is a measure of its difficulty that most private estimates suggest that in addition to Mr Scargill's few thousand shock troops, there might be at least 50,000 more members of the NUM whose militancy will be difficult to overcome while on strike, and even more difficult to accommodate within working relationships at the pithead after the strike has ended.

For ministers, however, it is different now. There is a war on. There always has been such a war for the hearts and minds of the British people, at least since 1969 when Mr Harold Wilson lost out to trade union power. Mrs Thatcher was elected in 1979 to reassert the power of Parliament and the law over the increasing challenges to them from trade unions. A combination of political neglect and

gradualist legislation postponed any decisive confrontation in the first parliament. But it was always going to come and not necessarily in the guise of a general strike since the structure of the modern trade union movement makes that much less likely.

Mr Scargill is the exemplar not just of coercive trade union power, but of a kind of undeclared civil war against society. Indeed, in his case, it is not undecided since he has repeatedly made clear his intentions. He has declared war on British society and society, being British and fair, and lazy and prone to ridicule extremists rather than to take them seriously, has postponed its response. Not surprisingly ministers have also wanted to postpone the moment of retaliation for that reason. But they cannot now expect to cope adequately and firmly with the challenge posed by Mr Scargill unless they tell the British people the score.

We have been on the defensive for nineteen weeks. Those have been tenable tactics, provided everybody has been in the picture; and that is where inchoate ministers have failed. Mrs Thatcher and her ministers must now combine words with deeds. Words must convey the importance that ministers attach to this crisis, their determination to overcome it and its profound significance for society. Without such words the deeds which must follow in meeting the physical challenge of violence, intimidation and disruption will not command the public support which may be necessary.

Mr Scargill will survive any settlement and will hope to preserve his shock troops, duly radicalized, to fight another day.

So this strike must only end in circumstances where such a recurrence is recognized to be wholly unrealistic. It is time for the Prime Minister to come to the front of the stage and tell the people - not just her backbenchers, not just Parliament - what the issues are and how she and her government intend to deal with them. She is at her best leading from the front and the country is now faced with a frontal assault even though it comes from within. In the long history of Britain there have been many such epic struggles to secure and maintain society's freedom under the law against all kinds of threats to that freedom.

At such a time leadership needs to speak to the people and inspire each citizen to see that the cause of freedom, within and without, is a heroic one which ultimately affects us all.

But whatever happened to *Sabot supra lex?* And does not the safety of the people apply to the going on at the Cheltenham establishment? The Government, in my view, was right to take the steps that it did and no amount of so-called "natural justice" will sway with it.

I am, Sir, yours etc,
EWART MILNE,
46 De Peys Avenue,
Bedford,
Bedfordshire.
July 17.

On this occasion we should hardly need to recall three simple historical facts. The Germans did not liberate themselves from Nazism; they were liberated by the Allied armies. Parliamentary democracy was initially imported and imposed by the Western allies in their zones of occupation, although the seeds often fell on ground well-fertilized by the German resistance and opposition to Hitler. The division of Germany was the result mainly of the communists' subversion of democracy, under Stalin's orders, in the Soviet occupied zone. It is, however, necessary to recall these basic facts, given the strong undercurrent of anti-Americanism (and not just of reasoned opposition to the Reagan administration) in the Federal Republic today. They are essential for a just evaluation of this year's anniversaries in both halves of our divided continent.

Cannot we let good myths lie? An extreme example of the dangers of so doing can be found just across the Berlin Wall. In East Germany, the history of communist resistance really has become a *stasiaragende Mythos* - a myth which holds up the state. The leaders of the German Democratic Republic behave for all the world as if their state has nothing whatsoever to do with Nazi Germany; as if their people - all seventeen million of them - were either victims of fascism or heroes of the "antifascist resistance". Consequently, they do own any historic responsibility, and have never paid a penny in compensation to Israel.

Obviously this kind of distortion is impossible in the Federal Republic, with its excellent historians, free political debate, prosperous and liberal democracy. If anyone is inclined to think that is too little, let them just consider what the Poles or the people of East Germany have to do. Good myths can lead on to bad. There is a notion abroad in West Germany.

Causing a crash to some purpose

From Colonel S. M. W. Hickey

Sir, Entertained as I was by the sight of a British Rail diesel engine and three coaches crashing into the CECB's fuel flask (report, July 18), I am prompted to ask if full value was obtained from this costly demonstration.

Were instrumented dummies carried in the driver's cab and in the passenger coaches? Were measurements taken of the decelerative forces imposed on the coaches (two of which appeared to stand up well to the crash)?

An enormous amount of data relevant to all forms of travel safety, fire suppression and the design of future rail stock could have been drawn from what seems to have been little more than a PR jamboree. If such an opportunity has been wasted, the wretched taxpayer, who ultimately foots the bill for the folly of our nationalized industries, is surely owed an explanation.

Yours faithfully
MICHAEL HICKEY,
Pipersmead,
Kings Worthy,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
July 18.

From Mr Mark B. Warburton

Sir, All the publicity given to the recent spectacular staged train crash concerned the safety or otherwise of the spent nuclear fuel flask, but what of the driver's use of the miners' "emergency" strike in 1972 to "fight the Government"? It was a threat to the state, it did not stop Lord Wilberforce recommending, and the Fleet Air Arm accepting, the miners to be a "special case" and awarding them a pay increase in excess of Government limits.

Whether or not the seamen in 1966 were led by a "tightly-knit group of politically motivated men", their fight, like the "firemen's" in 1977-78 and the miners' in 1972, was against Government incomes policies.

This dispute has become not just a question of economic sense but of human dignity. With whatever economic indiscretion the NUM is now standing up for that right.

The question "Who rules?" was raised in the 11-day general strike in 1926; the state of emergency, however, lasted throughout the 74-month fight of miners to prevent wage cuts. Challenges to Government policies should not be confused with attacks on the state.

You are right that emergency powers should be used only to preserve the essentials of life and not as a tactical threat or weapon. In a democracy, however, we need guarantees that governments whose policies are being challenged legitimately do not, under the guise of protecting the public, use emergency powers to strikebreak.

Your leader did not raise this issue despite the increasing willingness of governments in recent years to use the military (and, indeed, the police) as an alternative labour supply, and the existence of elaborate contingency planning to which Peter Hennessy elsewhere refers (report, page 2).

At the height of any major strike the rational world, to which you aspire, is easily hidden behind emotional rhetoric. Your leader displays more of the latter than the former.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. FLETCHER,
24 West Square, SE11.
July 17.

From Mr Ewart Milne

Sir, What is "natural justice"? It obviously applies to the babe in the womb, to the pregnant woman, and so on, but it does not seem to me that it can apply to bodies of persons in a trade union. I could be wrong, of course, but I would like it to be defined.

But whatever happened to *Sabot supra lex?* And does not the safety of the people apply to the going on at the Cheltenham establishment? The Government, in my view, was right to take the steps that it did and no amount of so-called "natural justice" will sway with it.

I am, Sir, yours etc,
EWART MILNE,
46 De Peys Avenue,
Bedford,
Bedfordshire.
July 17.

The dockers' dispute

From Mr A. E. Watson

Sir, Cannon Mr Newton Dunn (July 18) understand that a single mimmel is much easier to block, or in fact destroy, than numerous ships sailing between a number of ports?

Yours faithfully,
A. E. WATSON,
12 Bourne Road,
Colsterworth,
Grantham,
Lincolnshire.

From Lord Ingrow

Sir, A Channel mimmel, yes, but including a road. There is no point in leaving the frying pan for the fire.

Yours faithfully,
INGROW,
House of Lords.
July 18.

Gallery acquisitions

From Dr Selby Whittingham

Sir, Geraldine Norman today (July 12) rightly pays tribute to the marvellous transformation of Manchester City Art Gallery under Mr Tim Clifford.

However it is unfair to imply that his predecessor, Mr Lorraine Conran, did nothing when in fact he acquired the Stubbs in front of which the present director is photographed and built up the purchase fund from virtually nothing to one of the highest in the provinces. There were also some outstanding temporary exhibitions arranged by Dr Fritz Grossmann.

It seems incredible that all this Manxman initiative should be rewarded by such a niggardly Government response over the Duccio appeal, whereas £5m was available to the British Museum for some drawings, belonging incidentally to the Chancellor of Manchester University, which over the years would be seen by fewer people than would the Duccio on permanent display in Manchester.

Yours faithfully,
SEBURY WHITTINGHAM,
153 Cromwell Road, SW3.
July 12.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Justifying use of emergency powers**

From Dr C. J. Whelan

Sir, Your leader, "State of emergency" (July 16) raises issues of fundamental importance in any democracy. Sadly, it clouds the issues and lacks balance.

You rightly observe that the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, enables the Government to secure the essentials of life of the community. You insist that such powers should not be used by the Government as a tactical threat or weapon in the course of a dispute.

But why not, if you believe, the legislation exists to protect the body politic and defend the state's legitimate authority in the face of disputes which threaten to endanger political stability?

The answer is that threats to essentials of life are not necessarily threats to the state. Whether or not Arthur Scargill's use of the miners' "emergency" strike in 1972 "fought the Government" was a threat to the state, it did not stop Lord Wilberforce recommending, and the Fleet Air Arm accepting, the miners to be a "special case" and awarding them a pay increase in excess of Government limits.

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At the height of any major strike the rational world, to which you aspire, is easily hidden behind emotional rhetoric. Your leader displays more of the latter than the former.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. WHELAN,
Centre of Socio-Legal Studies,
Wolfson College, Oxford.
July 17.

Natural justice

From Professor C. M. Fletcher

Sir,

In your Law Report today (July 17) on Mr Justice Glidewell's judgment on the withdrawal of trade union rights at GCHQ he said that it was against "the rules of natural justice".

Where can the text of these rules be found and why is it available to judges but not to her Majesty's Government? Should not all members of Parliament receive a copy?

Yours faithfully,
C. M. FLETCHER,
24 West Square, SE11.
July 17.

Penetrating security

From Professor H. S. Ferns

Sir, Peter Wright's advocacy of a public investigation of the penetration of the British security services by the agents of the Soviet Government and of the Communist Party deserves the full support of all those concerned by the attempt to destabilize the British community to evident at the present time.

Having been myself on one of Moscow's lists of prospective recruits to the service of Soviet intelligence, I once discussed the activities of Soviet agents in Cambridge with the late Professor Roy Pascal.

He told me that he was approached by Soviet agents to suggest the names of Cambridge students who might be recruited to the Soviet service. He refused.

Others obviously responded positively, and we know the results of their recommendations. But do we know all the results?

The late Igor Gouzenko, who gave us the first lead in this matter, always maintained that full use was never made of the information he possessed. Apart from Sir William Stevenson, who advised the Canadian Prime Minister Rt Hon W. L. Mackenzie King, to take Gouzenko

to the Canadian High Commission in Ottawa, he was never used.

Monitoring programmes carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the results of which are published annually, do not support this.

In addition, monitoring carried out by the Irish health authorities and scientists at Trinity College and University College in Dublin have shown that exposure levels are not likely to exceed 1 per cent of the maximum recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

As far as the future is concerned, British Nuclear Fuels plc has already committed an investment of £500m to new and refurbished waste management plant at Sellafield, of which some £190m is directly associated with the reduction of radioactive discharges to the Irish Sea.

As a result of the programme of radioactive discharges, including plutonium, have been cut to a tenth of the peak levels of the 1970s and further reductions will be achieved as new plant is commissioned.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 19: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Corps of Signals, arrived at Royal Air Force Lyneham this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 19: The Prince of Wales this evening attended a Colloquium on Conventional Medicine and Complementary Therapies at Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street, W1.

The Hon Edward Acland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

July 19: Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the Hon Angus Ogilvy, this afternoon opened the Douglas Cybriod Centre at Thatched House Lodge, Millside.

Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy later visited St. John's Hospice, Clatterbridge.

This evening Princess Alexandra and Mr Ogilvy attended the Billy Graham Mission England Meeting at the Ashton Football Stadium in Liverpool.

Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Monica Mitchell was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 19: The Duke of Gloucester today visited the East of England Show, Peterborough.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, this morning visited The

Royal Surgical Aid Society Homes for the Elderly and opened Gloucester Room and High Room, Croydon. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, Patron of The Royal London Society for the Blind, was present at the Prize Giving at Dorton House School, Sevenoaks, Kent.

The Duchess travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Miss Jennifer Thomson was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE

July 19: The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor, today presided at Congregations for the Conferment of Degrees at the University of Leeds.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs David Napier.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Investing in numbers troubles Telecom

British Telecom's impending privatization offers the Government the opportunity not only to swell its coffers by around £3 billion but also to encourage wider share ownership. Subscribers will be encouraged to take a stake in BT through a variety of special inducements.

If they do invest in numbers they will pose some cumbersome administrative problems. A mere five per cent of BT's customers responding to the marketeer's "special offers" would mean almost one million shareholders. The prospect of maintaining a share register of that size is not one the management relishes.

BT has already acknowledged the problems it has in maintaining its billing and accounting records: a mammoth share register would only add hugely to its administrative burden. The cost alone of maintaining such a register would not be insignificant. AT & T in the US, which has in the order of 2.5 million shareholders, estimates that it costs around \$10 a head to service them.

As foretold here last week, BT duly unveiled its accounts yesterday with an audit report without a blip. It also became clear why BT is more keen on producing current cost accounts. CCA retained profit was only £572m against the £990m reported on the historical cost basis.

There are still some fundamental doubts about which is the most appropriate accounting convention for BT. Sir George Jefferson, BT's chairman, is adamant that historical cost is right since this is what the market is used to. But by his own admission, the environment in which BT operates is the subject of rapid change in both technology and price.

If this is the case, then logic dictates that the least appropriate basis for BT is historical cost.

Presenting financial information on the basis of costs which become immediately outdated moves much of the value from accounts.

It is something the City will consider more closely when the BT prospectus is published. Something else to watch out for will be details of the new actuarial valuation of the unfunded deficiency relating to the old Post Office superannuation.

Defensive hand from Waddington

Directors of John Waddington are confident that Mr Robert Maxwell's attempt to thwart the £5.2m rights issue at today's meeting will fail. They believe they have enough proxies to see off the new owner of Mirror Group Newspapers.

Winning the rights issue will not necessarily win the war. Mr Maxwell also chairman of BPCC, which holds 25.79 per cent of Waddington's shares, has said that he will call an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to try to have two BPCC representatives elected as non-executive directors. Waddington is implacably opposed. Mr David Perry, managing director, points out that the two companies compete head-on in the three areas of folding cartons, business forms and label printing. It would be commercial foolishness to let BPCC nominees into the boardroom.

Mr Maxwell has said he will sell his shares if his boardroom move fails. Waddington's offer, through its merchant

ation scheme, At March 31 1979, this was £462m, which BT will reveal a much higher deficiency and thus add to the drain on cash flow of £67m in 1983/84.

No action on Budget rumours

The effect of pre-Budget rumours on tax relief shows up in the latest figures for institutional investment. It was not quite what might have been supposed.

Budget secrecy is elevated to a moral issue on the grounds that rumours cost money: investors scramble to take advantage of tax reliefs before they are withdrawn. Nothing of the kind seems to have happened in pre-Budget month. The net inflow into what the statisticians descriptively call "other financial institutions" mainly building societies, life assurances and pensions funds, actually fell from £9.7 billion in the last quarter of 1983 to £8.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984. Excluding their borrowings from the banks which shot up from £305m to a spectacular £1.592m, net inflow dropped by nearly £3 billion.

Some decline in the last three months of the financial year is usual, as accrued tax balances drop when building societies pay their composite rate tax. Normally life assurance and pension funds receive a larger inflow as the tax year draws to a close: in January-March 1983, for example, net inflow increased by more than £800m. This year it remained unchanged, at just under £4 billion. Were savers paralysed by doubt? Or did they fear that wicked Mr Lawson might make the changes retrospective?

The use of funds by these institutions is also revealing. Mortgage lending rose modestly, to a new record. Investment in gilt was run down, particularly by building societies presumably reflecting the change in their tax treatment. Pensions funds and unit trusts invested more in British equities, while investment in overseas ordinary shares fell by almost the same amount.

Over the year, the change has been dramatic. In the first quarter of 1983, these institutions invested more than £1 billion in overseas company securities; in the same quarter of 1984, that outflow had fallen to only £300m.

Deadline extended for PCW names

bank, Kleinwort Benson, to place Mr Maxwell's stake at the highest price in the market is still on the table. The offer was made before Mr Maxwell's public attack on the rights issue on Tuesday, but it is a condition that the placing will be after the rights issue.

Waddington shares have been very tightly held in recent months, suggesting that there are buyers out there. Alternatively the tightness might be due to hope of a renewed offer by BPCC.

Mr Maxwell can come back in September, but at yesterday's share prices, to succeed he would have to improve his previous offer of 13 BPCC shares for every five Waddington.

Another bid would be resisted as fiercely as the first by the Waddington board. Mr Perry worked for Mr Maxwell for six months, he was at BPCC when Mr Maxwell took over the ailing company. He does not relish a repeat.

Deadline extended for PCW names

By Alison Eddie

Minet and Alexander Services have extended their deadline for acceptance of their £38.17m compensation offer to Lloyd's names from noon yesterday to 5pm next Tuesday. The new deadline is final, they say.

By yesterday's deadline, acceptances had reached 1,335, or

87 per cent of the total number of PCW syndicate members. However, this was not high enough and Minet and Alexander hope more acceptances will come in during the next five days.

Lloyd's is sticking to its Saturday deadline for names to produce their solvency audit certificates. Mr Ian Hay Davis

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**THE TIMES
Portfolio**

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares rally at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 16. Dealings End, July 27. 5 Contango Day, July 30. Settlement Day, Aug 6
5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**THE TIMES
Portfolio**
TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE
£2,000
Claims required for
+33 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

No.	Company	Year ago last year
1	MIM	
2	Chivas Regal	
3	Pemex	
4	Brascan	
5	Dessertal	
6	Western Mining	
7	Leagle	
8	Wit-Ned	
9	Rand Mines Prop	
10	Loraze	
	ELECTRICALS	
11	Loco Refrigeration	
12	Cray Elec	
13	Quies Automation	
14	Phicomm	
15	Newman	
16	Sound Diffusion	
17	Ust Scientific	
18	Highland Elect	
19	MK Elec	
20	Amstrad	
	INDUSTRIALS S-Z	
21	Singers	
22	Whitney	
23	Swedkey	
24	Vickers	
25	Wilkes-Gammon	
26	Smiths Ind	
27	Scandinav	
28	Wiley-Hughes	
29	TMT	
30	Waggon Ind	
	INDUSTRIALS L-E	
31	Rocket & Cables	
32	Brown & Root	
33	MS Int	
34	Marshall Univ	
35	Laird	
36	LNC	
37	Neft (I)	
38	Perseus (S)	
39	LEP	
40	Low Midland	
	Year Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weeks Total

BRITISH FUNDS

	High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Per cent	Int.	Gross only yield	% yield in year
SHORTS									
100.01	98.02	98.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.72
100.01	97.02	97.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.68
100.01	96.02	96.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.64
100.01	95.02	95.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.60
100.01	94.02	94.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.56
100.01	93.02	93.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.52
100.01	92.02	92.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.48
100.01	91.02	91.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.44
100.01	90.02	90.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.40
100.01	89.02	89.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.36
100.01	88.02	88.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.32
100.01	87.02	87.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.28
100.01	86.02	86.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.24
100.01	85.02	85.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.20
100.01	84.02	84.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.16
100.01	83.02	83.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.12
100.01	82.02	82.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.08
100.01	81.02	81.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.04
100.01	80.02	80.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	11.00
100.01	79.02	79.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.96
100.01	78.02	78.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.92
100.01	77.02	77.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.88
100.01	76.02	76.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.84
100.01	75.02	75.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.80
100.01	74.02	74.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.76
100.01	73.02	73.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.72
100.01	72.02	72.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.68
100.01	71.02	71.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.64
100.01	70.02	70.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.60
100.01	69.02	69.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.56
100.01	68.02	68.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.52
100.01	67.02	67.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.48
100.01	66.02	66.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.44
100.01	65.02	65.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.40
100.01	64.02	64.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.36
100.01	63.02	63.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.32
100.01	62.02	62.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.28
100.01	61.02	61.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.24
100.01	60.02	60.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.20
100.01	59.02	59.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.16
100.01	58.02	58.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.12
100.01	57.02	57.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.08
100.01	56.02	56.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.04
100.01	55.02	55.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	10.00
100.01	54.02	54.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	0.96
100.01	53.02	53.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	0.92
100.01	52.02	52.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	0.88
100.01	51.02	51.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	0.84
100.01	50.02	50.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	0.80
100.01	49.02	49.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	0.76
100.01	48.02	48.02	Treas C	125.00	-1.00	-0.7%	10.00	12.00	0.72
100.01	47.02	47							

RAS

RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTA'

MILAN - ITALY

The Annual General Meeting of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà was held in Milan on 27th June 1984 with Mr. Franz Schmitz in the chair. The Meeting adopted the Company's Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1983, highlights from which appear on the right.

A dividend of Lit. 950 per share was declared on all shares ranking for dividends as from 1st January 1983.

In their Report, the Directors emphasise the favourable effects of management policy during the year, which resulted in an overall improvement in claims ratios (except in the third-motor liability account, where a substantial underwriting deficit was again incurred) and enhanced productivity as reflected in higher margins.

Of the Company's total premium income of Lit. 1,173 bn, Lit. 852 bn represented primary business written in Italy, which rose by 17.7%.

Growth in the Life Branch was particularly satisfactory, with premium volume rising by 22.5% overall and by 25% in individual assurances.

Volume increases in excess of the inflation rate were also achieved in Italy in the Fire, Hail, Miscellaneous Motor, Health and Theft Accounts while somewhat lower increments took place in the Marine, Accident, General Liability and minor accounts.

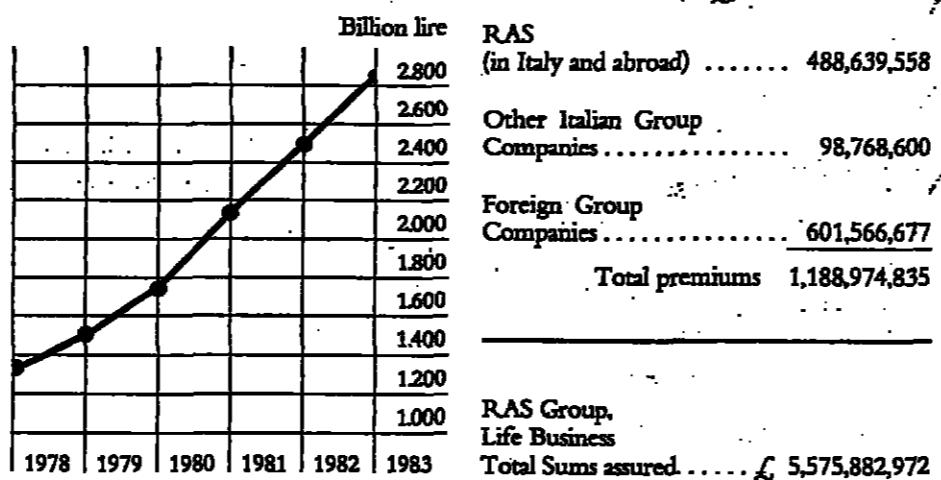
After adopting the Accounts, the Meeting elected a Statutory Audit Committee in place of that whose three-year term of office had expired. Mr. Alberto Falck was formally appointed a Director of the Company following his co-option to the Board upon the resignation of Mr. Ettore Lotti, who has been elected Honorary Chairman. Finally, Mr. Alfredo Solari, former General Manager of Confindustria, was also elected Director.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS (L)

RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES

	1983
Premium Income	488,639,558
Investment Income	82,150,154
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	277,701,799
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	438,850,814
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	324,444,937
Life Sums assured	2,521,755,994
Share Capital	36,408,841
General Reserves	221,805,112
Profit for the year	6,274,480

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)



SALES OF THE RAS GROUP

Premium income breakdown in 1983 (in £)

	RAS (in Italy and abroad)	488,639,558
Other Italian Group Companies	98,768,600	
Foreign Group Companies	601,566,677	
Total premiums	1,188,974,835	

RAS Group,
Life Business
Total Sums assured £ 5,575,882,972

Britain's largest independent overseas bank plans to expand at home. Jeremy Warner reports

Standard Chartered's low road to growth

Mr Norman Tebbit's merger's policy statement may have seemed ineffectual and disappointing to most, but at the Clements Lane offices of Standard Chartered Bank in the City it was read with considerable interest.

Two and a half years after having its £500m bid for Royal Bank of Scotland Group blocked on Scottish regional grounds by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Standard Chartered is still searching for a way of increasing its presence in Britain.

Even its application to become a clearing bank, which will surely be looked on favourably eventually, has been shelved because of the Child Committee's general review of the clearing bank system.

Standard's managing director, Mr Michael McWilliam, says: "We have looked carefully at whether the statement would allow us to reopen the matter, but precedent shows that it is extremely difficult to go against the findings of the Monopolies Commission, however much the policy might change in the meantime.

"We cannot sit around waiting for that possible turn of events that might allow release from the undertakings we gave not to bid. For the purposes of strategic planning we have to accept that the authorities have ruled us out."

The overall objective at Standard, Britain's largest independent overseas bank, remains the same – to build up a domestic base which will balance the group's heavy exposure to politically and economically unstable areas of the world. In the absence of the Royal, it is proving difficult to achieve.

In 1983, Standard Chartered made pre-tax profits of £268.1m and had assets at the end of the year of more than £28 billion. Yet only 19 per cent of profits came from its home base in Europe. About 35 per cent of profits came from South Africa.

The bank made its first big move towards rebalancing its assets and profit base in 1979 when it bought Union Bank of California. Thwarted in its attempt to buy Royal Bank, it built on its existing highly successful wholesale banking operation in Britain with the acquisition for £43m of the consortium bank, Midland and International, in February 1983.

Another possibility is that of offering financial services through department stores.

Mr McWilliam takes up the theme: "In some respects, starting with a clean bill in retail banking gives you an advantage over the established banks with the huge cost structure implicit in their branch networks. What we are trying to do is get at a

significant number of consumers without coming under that sort of cost structure."

But he admits that it will take a long while for such a route in retail banking to yield results.

He says: "There are two roads you can take – the low road and the high road. You can make a big acquisition and accomplish your objectives that way. At the moment we are winding our way along the low road, but all the while we are looking for a way of accelerating the process by jumping onto the high road."

When the timing is right Standard will jump. Its interest in taking part in the City revolution, by buying into some established areas previously denied it, is already well known. It has been talking to a number of stock brokers.

One City wag says that the biggest mistake Standard has made since it was formed in 1970 out of the merger of two colonial banks – one African and one Far Eastern – was in leaving the public relations to Royal Bank of Scotland Group, when it made its agreed and final fruitless bid.

Standard does adopt a low profile. But underneath this self-effacing surface is a bank that has avoided many of the pitfalls that have hit its larger British brethren.

Its exposure to Latin America is small. Its lending is predominantly trade-based and the proportion of sovereign debt on its books is low compared with others.

If it has caught a bad cold on the Hongkong property market, it also made an inspired purchase in Union Bank of California, which has conspicuously avoided the problems incurred by the Midland Bank's Crocker National Corporation.

But while South Africa figures so significantly in the profits and assets equation, Standard will not be afforded the stock market rating it deserves.

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In 1983-84 “All parts of British Telecom contributed to our growth in business volume.”



Sir George Jefferson CBE,
Chairman, British Telecom.

Extracts from the Chairman's statement

“In writing what is likely to be the last annual report of British Telecom before it moves from the public to the private sector, it is pleasing to record that our business is well placed to make this transition.”

“... overall performance represents a satisfactory achievement, building on the progress made in recent years.”

“As forecast, the second half of the year showed an improvement on the first six months.”

“All parts of British Telecom contributed to our 7½ per cent growth in business volume.”

“Overall a 5·8 per cent reduction in real unit costs calculated on the current cost basis was achieved.”

“During the year the whole of our large capital investment was financed internally, the loan capital reduced by £47m and our net cash position strengthened by £141m.”

“There have been considerable improvements in service in the past year and although we are not complacent and recognise that there is still much to be done, we can take some pride in what has been achieved.”

“The improvement and extension of our services were achieved in a year when total staff numbers reduced by 4,852. We are on course for our planned reduction of about 15,000 over the three years to March 1985. This reduction is being achieved mainly by natural wastage and early retirements.”

Financial highlights

Financial Results

	1984
Turnover	£6,876m
Profit	£990m
Profit on turnover	14.4%
Return on capital employed (profit before interest on loan capital and on the long-term liability)	17.7%
Current cost profit without gearing adjustment	£572m

Financial Performance

	1984
Return on current cost capital employed:	
Financial target	6.5%
Achieved	7.7%
Reduction in borrowing	£147m
Reduction in real unit costs	5.8%

Business Growth

	1982-83 Thousands	1983-84 Thousands
Telephones working at year end	28,882	29,386
Exchange connections working at year end	19,429	20,065
Local calls	17,800,000	18,750,000
Trunk calls	3,603,000	3,931,000
International telephone calls	322,080	369,000

More than 3,700 push button electronic pay phones were installed during the year, bringing the total up to nearly 7,000.

International Direct Dialling is available to all UK customers, who can now dial direct to 137 countries.

- The number of calls from world shipping increased by 42 per cent.
- A contract was placed with Standard Telephones and Cables for the World's first international optical fibre submarine cable system, to be laid between the UK and Belgium in 1985. Agreement was also reached to place the first trans-Atlantic optical fibre cable during 1988.

British Telecom also publishes a companion document, "A Report To Customers," which records the Corporation's continuing commitment to the community. To obtain a copy please telephone 0272 276664 or write to British Telecom Report, Freepost (BS 3333), Bristol BS1 4YP.



LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government

DANGER: Government Health WARNING:

CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

MOTOR RACING: BANNED BRITISH TEAM HOPE TO PROVE INNOCENCE

STERLING

CURRENCY

ECONOMY

BANKS

MARKETS

COMMODITIES

INDUSTRY

BUSINESS

TELEVISION

ARTS

LITERATURE

SCIENCE

TECHNOLOGY

ENVIRONMENT

POLITICS

RELIGION

CULTURE

SOCIETY

SPORTS

ENTERTAINMENT

FILM

THEATRE

ARTS

MUSIC

THEATRE

CRICKET

Surrey can make enough runs to give themselves a fair chance

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Of the eight sides who will contest the quarter-finals of the NatWest Trophy to be played on Wednesday, August 1, only Leicestershire have not previously won the competition, whether during its Gillette sponsorship or since the National Westminster Bank took over. Yesterday's draw gave them a local derby against Northamptonshire at Northampton.

The other matches are inter-regional. Somerset, the holders, entertain Kent at Tauton. Surrey go north to Edgbaston and Lancashire south to Lord's. All three will be away for the second round running. Somerset were also away in the first round when they beat Herefordshire at St Albans. Somerset's match with Kent will be a repetition of last year's final, which Somerset won by a fairly comfortable 24 runs.

Of the Somerset side who played at Lord's then, only five – Robebuck, Botham, Marks, Poppewell and Dredge – were playing at Hove on Wednesday. Should Somerset win at Tauton they could, in theory, have their two great West Indians, Garner and Richards, and Surrey the likeliest away winners.

Wright's injury gives Derbyshire pain

By Julian Baskcomb

Leicestershire ensured a fascinating NatWest Trophy quarter-final against Northamptonshire, their traditional rivals, on August 1, when, with the assistance of a Derbyshire training collapse, they triumphed by 120 runs at Grace Road yesterday.

Derbyshire began the second day of a rain-affected match on 75 for one, requiring a further 227 for victory from the remaining 40 overs, but were unseated by the unfortunate loss through injury of Wright, their New Zealand Test opener.

The left-hander, upon whom Derbyshire hopes largely rested, retired hurt on 42 with back trouble in only the fifth over of the morning, and unwittingly paved the way for an unhappy sequence which saw five wickets fall inside only four overs.

Agnew induced Wright to sky a catch to mid-on, and beat Miller for pace in consecutive overs, a strategy adopted by the players of a team against his former county, claimed Hill, Fowler and Roberts with his off-spin in equally swift succession at the other end.

Wright returned with a runner at 113 for six, but was clearly in pain, and by that stage Derbyshire were already beyond recall. Moir and Newman, the tailenders, defiantly prolonged the inevitable, but Leicestershire completed their task in only 10 minutes. Gower was appropriately man of the match by Basil d'Olivera for his 156 in 128 balls on Wednesday.

EQUESTRIANISM

Cock o' the East this time

By a Special Correspondent

Peter Richardson on Foxwood, with whom he was Cock o' the North champion last week, gained another good title yesterday when winning the East of England grand championship, sponsored by Radio Rentals, on the final day of the East of England show at Peterborough.

Foxwood, an ex-horse, aged nine, went clean in 37.83 seconds in the five-horse jump-off to defeat James Fisher on Hasty Exit (37.98) and Great Blundon of Preesall (39.65).

Though beaten by a tiny margin, Fisher, aged 22, from Berkholt stables, had something to celebrate. He had secured a £5,000 bribe. Hasty Exit's seasonal swimmer came £4,500 by the end of the month to qualify for the smaller classes in October's Horse of the Year Show, and his runner-up prize of £350 took him comfortably over that target.

The day a ghillie's dog made feathers fly

FISHING

A hundred and fifty years ago, or thereabouts, a fly dresser and ghillie on the Henderside beat of the River Tweed cast a small plume of hair from the tail of his dog to tie on a hook to make the wings fly. And achieved immortality.

In those days all salmon flies were tied with feather wings. Sometimes there were 21 different coloured feathers from 21 rare birds, macaws, toucans, jungle cock, peacocks and golden pheasants, all mixed together on one single salmon hook. From the early 1800s to the aftermaths of the First World War, neither flies were fished on every salmon river in Scotland. The great highland ghillies would have pretty well excommunicated anyone who fished anything else.

Yet this genius of a fly dresser, James Wright, who lived in Bowden Cottage at the village of Sprouton on Tweed, going against all the trends, caring nothing for fashion, defying all convention, cropped his dog and created what we now believe to have been the first hairwing salmon fly. The name of his dog was Garry. The name of the fly was the Garry Dog. The date is unknown. Probably around the 1850s, earlier rather later.

What a remarkable thing to have done. So simple. We now take it for granted. But in those days, with the complete dominance of feather flies, it was revolutionary. A dog to catch a salmon? How staggering. How unbelievable. All these things must have been said. And more. Yet all this has now changed, and James

Conrad Voss Bark

Wright of Sprouton is the man who changed it.

Wright was also – as you may well know – the designer of the Thunder and Lightning, the Durham Ranger, the Silver Grey, and that marvellous trout fly, the Greenwell's Glory. There is indeed only one possible challenge to James Wright's supreme position in the fly dressing world as the first to create a hairwing out of the hair of a woman who crooned his wife's or his girl friend's hair to make the first Harry Mary. But unless disproved, we think Wright was the first by at least a dozen years. The Harry Mary followed the Garry Dog.

There is I am glad to say a sequel to the story of Garry. We do not know the colour of the hair that came from Garry's tail but he is likely to have been a working dog. A shepherd or a retriever, even a mix of both. Mr. Irvin Kates, writer of "Garry the Dog" from which James received material for this Yesterfly, was in the family between Sprouton and the Borders. A headstone, headstone was erected, but was stolen a few years ago. I believe it is now in Catehoe open Tyne."

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RACING: OPTIMISM THAT KEENELAND WILL CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

Hilly to encourage bargain hunters

By MacHargue (Michael Phillips)

True Value, named by that annual series of yearlings sales just under way at Lexington in the heart of the bluegrass country of Kentucky, the St. Catherines, Stakes at Newbury today may be a salutary reminder that the best in the bloodstock world is not necessarily American, nor the most expensive.

While the top end of the market's most certainly represented today by Seattle Slew's \$300,000 daughter of the American Triple Crown winner Seattle Slew, the winner this afternoon could easily be Hilly, a Town Crier filly who cost just \$4,000 guineas when she was sold by Lattersells on the morning before the Newmarket Champion Stakes.

Hilly began her racing career on a most promising note, when, in her first race, she finished third in a highly rated filly, Silver Dolls, and Gravel Magnifico in the Horses Stakes. Already the form of that race has worked out extremely well, as both Al Bahati and Polly Daniels, who finished fifth and sixth respectively, have won more emphatically at Newmarket and Sandown respectively.

Hilly also made a notable contribution to the overall success of the Rivalry Stakes, won by her in-form third in the Cherry Blossom Stakes at Newmarket to Top Societe and Happy Hanover, who had run well in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot before that.

Being a maiden, Hilly can still claim an allowance. That means that she will be meeting Poly Daniels, who she beat before and she also has the beating of Tuxford Hideaway on their Newmarket running.

While there was a lot to like about the way that Love in Spring knocked down to her task at York last Saturday it is perfectly possible to argue that on a line through Cilla, who finished second in the Newmarket to her, and fourth behind Seattle Slew, the three-year-old filly, Silver Dolls, should have been the better.

Nijinsky, the 1970 Triple Crown winner, is represented by five colts and six fillies, which would be an increase of 10 per cent on last year's total figure.

The general consensus of informed opinion is that an agreement will be reached in due course about the lifting of the ban on the imports of horses from the United States to this country has certainly not deserved the worst buyers in the world from making their annual pilgrimage to Keeneland in Kentucky. On Wednesday, Prince Mohammed's private jet took on its role of "flying carpet" to transport the Maltese brothers of Dubai, and their trainers, to Lexington.

Not to be outdone Robert Sangster and his advisors made the same trip in Concorde. "The aircraft will be full", said the Isle of Man based millionaire before his departure.

The game has certainly been won by the likes of Sangster and his wife, who have become very hyped up.

Albeit, the owner's accountant and financial manager. Most of the other buyers will be doing the

same when they visit the stud.

Seattle Slew, the champion North American two-year-old of 1983 and the chestnut colt out of Solis, is likely to be a half sister to El Gran Senor and Try My Best.

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Not to be outdone Robert Sangster and his advisors made the same trip in Concorde. "The aircraft will be full", said the Isle of Man based millionaire before his departure.

The game has certainly been won by the likes of Sangster and his wife, who have become very hyped up.

Albeit, the owner's accountant and financial manager. Most of the other buyers will be doing the

same when they visit the stud.

Seattle Slew, the champion North American two-year-old of 1983 and the chestnut colt out of Solis, is likely to be a half sister to El Gran Senor and Try My Best.

Nijinsky, the

Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 1

8.00 Ceefax and news headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

8.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Debbie Dix at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; weekend's best buys at 8.40 and 8.45; angling news at 8.45; exercises at 8.50 and 8.15; weekend traffic news at 8.55, 7.55 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; Peppermint cartoon at 7.25; guitar of the day, Jimi Hendrix at 7.40 and 8.15; the race into space starts at 8.45; Mike Oldfield video at 7.55; duty free best buys at 8.25.

TV-am

8.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Elaine Lipworth at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; weekend's best buys at 8.40 and 8.45; angling news at 8.45; exercises at 8.50 and 8.15; weekend traffic news at 8.55, 7.55 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; Peppermint cartoon at 7.25; guitar of the day, Jimi Hendrix at 7.40 and 8.15; the race into space starts at 8.45; Mike Oldfield video at 7.55; duty free best buys at 8.25.

ITV/LONDON

8.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street.

10.25 Film: It's a Great Day (1955) starring Robin Hood. Running on one of the popular children's series of the time, The Groves family. Directed by John Warrington, 11.35 The Little Rascals' in Little Pals.

12.00 Chortle and the Wheeze. For the very young (7), 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest Paul Henreid; 12.30 Little House. The second in the series presented by Paul Burnett and Hilary Cottam, getting the best out of the home. Concentrates on making use of limited space.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Michael Cole. The news programme comes from Bill Gammie. 1.25 Financial news: London and SEI's financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.30 The Flumps. A SeeSaw programme for the very young (7).

1.45 Golf: The Open. Further coverage of the second round of the British Championship.

4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School, presented by Fiorella Benjamin. 4.45 Wacky Races and the Wrong Lumber Jack. 4.55 Newsworld Extra. 5.05 Glitterbox of Fire Mountain. Episode eight of the 13-part drama set in New Zealand at the turn of the century, and the three children have found the island's first Maori burial caves (7). 5.35 "Temporary" adventures of a schoolboy who fights danger as Bananaman (7).

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with national and international news read by Jon Leahey; then, weather at 5.55; regional magazines at 5.55; ending with news headlines at 5.58.

6.40 Cartoons.

6.50 Doctor Who. Peter Davison stars as the Doctor and his assistant. The Awakening. In which the good Doctor discovers an evil being in the church of a sleepy village (7) (Ceefax title page 170).

7.40 The 1984 Royal Tournament from Earls Court. The items include Dawn to Dusk, which illustrates a day in the life of a Royal Navy Officer, with HRH The Prince Andrew; the Massed Bands of the Royal Marines; the Royal Navy Display Team; the King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery; and the Field Gun Competition.

8.35 Ted, American comedy series about the affairs of Neil York's Sunshine Cab Company. This week, Alex, while on a double date, meets his ex-wife.

8.50 News with John Humphrys. Sunday and Justice. These two policemen receive a task from a terrible basting - and incur the wrath of the FBI who were using the spectator as a decoy to catch a drug dealer (7).

10.15 The Clever. Comedy series about a bakery salesman. Starring Rob Nedwell (7).

10.45 News headlines and weather.

10.50 Film: Shaft's Big Score (1972) starring Richard Roundtree. Private detective Shaft is on the trail of a gangster, involved in his best friend and the \$7 million he left the dead man looking after for the underworld. Directed by Gordon Parks. Ends at 12.35.

PREMIERES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/530m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 2000kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/281m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/260m; VHF 95.6; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/260m; VHF 94.5; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

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DANIELL LIMITED. Notice is hereby given to holders of shares in DANIELL LTD. that the 1983 AGM of MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS will be held on Friday, 21st July 1984 at 10.00 am at the head office of the company, DANIELL LTD., 100 Newgate Street, London EC1. All shareholders are invited to attend.

JOHN ROSENFIELD Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS

TEMPTING TIMES

OPERAS & BALLET

THEATRES

CONCERTS

BIG BAND JAZZ

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

THEATRE

ENTERTAINMENTS

SEASIDE

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

SAILING SECRETARY

KINGSWAY

LEGAL NOTICES

SEASIDE

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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